

UN orders mandatory embargo on arms for South Africa

The United Nations Security Council unanimously imposed mandatory sanctions yesterday on the supply of arms to South Africa. In Pretoria, Mr Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said his country was self-sufficient in the production of armaments required to fight terrorism. Weapons from small to heavy calibre as well as the necessary ammunition were manufactured locally.

Decision reached unanimously

From David Cross
New York, Nov 4
The United Nations today approved a mandatory and permanent embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa. It was the first time that the international organisation had agreed to impose sanctions against a member state.
The embargo was adopted unanimously by the 15 members of the Security Council, which met here this morning to approve a seven-point resolution. This expresses the council's view that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material "constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security".
It calls on all countries, including non-members of the United Nations, to "cease forthwith" any provision to South Africa of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts. The provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grants, new licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of such equipment are covered by the embargo.
In response to the wishes of all African countries, the resolution also calls on all nations to review "all existing contractual arrangements with licences granted to South Africa" for the manufacture or maintenance of arms, ammunition, military equipment and vehicles "with a view to terminating them". Some eastern countries like France, which have lucrative licensing agreements with South Africa, were reluctant to agree to this condition.
A further African demand for nuclear cooperation with South Africa should be terminated is partially satisfied. The resolution specified that "all

Men at three power stations walk out over 'no pay' threat

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
The Central Electricity Generating Board yesterday gave a warning that power workers taking unofficial industrial action would "not be paid until they resume normal working".
The announcement brought a declaration from one of the power workers' unofficial leaders that the effect of a confrontation between the board and its employees taking part in the action might be to "close down every station in the country".
Members of the shop stewards' committee were trying last night to look for a way of resolving the dispute through mediation.
The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service said it was unlikely that it could intervene.
The board announcement came after indications that the newly agreed travel allowance, to take immediate effect and

Leyland car supplies at lowest point this year

By Edward Townsend
British Leyland is facing its worst car supply situation this year, the company said yesterday. This follows a month when the group's share of the United Kingdom market was down to 20 per cent.
The company said it was 40,000 cars short "across the entire range". Dealer stock cover had been adequate for only five weeks so far this year.
At jobs where Leyland's market penetration rose to 29.1 per cent.
Leyland's luxury models like the Jaguar and Range Rover, traditionally have been in short supply, but it is now clear that other disruptions have progressively starved other models.
Leyland needs to sell in high volume if it is to fight off foreign competition and to raise market share.
Figures for October car sales issued yesterday by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that Leyland sold only 21,705 vehicles, giving it a 20.5 per cent share of the market for the first 10 months of the year. The company's sales totalled 287,189 (24.5 per cent).
Internal labour difficulties, particularly the damaging strike by toolmakers earlier in the year, have caused grave problems for Leyland, but the company yesterday stressed the adverse effect on its operations of a continuous series of component shortages. The main problem was the lack of electrical components and 13 other supplier disputes, held up production.
The joint effect of component shortages was the main reason for the company's application to use half the current £100m of state loan capital earmarked for investment, to ease its cash flow problems.
The production of four models once again halted this week as the result of both internal and external disputes, the company's financial position remains precarious.
The company's performance over its poor performance was highlighted by the fact that total United Kingdom car sales in October were 10 per cent higher than a year earlier (105,581). Over the first 10 months, total sales were 1,169,542, a rise of 4.7 per cent.
Ford, unable to keep up with demand, managed to capture 27.7 per cent of the market in October, with the home-produced car. With the company's German-built imports included, its total penetration was 30.4 per cent.
Strike toll mounts, page 19



Autumn sun mottling drifts of newly fallen leaves on Oxshott Heath, Surrey, yesterday.

Former CIA director fined \$2,000

Washington, Nov 4.—Richard Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, today faced a \$2,000 fine for giving a suspended sentence for his role in the 1970 election of Salvador Allende as President of Chile.
Judge Parker said that the court ruled Mr Helms guilty as charged. The charges are misdemeanours, each punishable by a minimum of one month in jail and a \$100 fine and the maximum one year in jail and the \$1,000 fine that the judge imposed for each count.
He said he was suspending the jail sentences and placing Mr Helms on one year of unsupervised probation. The former CIA head must, however, pay the \$2,000.
Mr Edward Bennett Williams, Mr Helms's lawyer, and Mr Benjamin Civiletti, representing the Government, had both argued for leniency. "Imposition of incarceration without suspension is inappropriate, not justified, and will not do justice to these circumstances," Mr Civiletti said.
Mr Helms, who was given an opportunity to speak before sentence was passed, told the judge that he had nothing to add to Mr Williams's statement.
The defence lawyer had pleaded that Mr Helms was caught between an oath of everlasting silence he had taken with the CIA and the oath which he took when he was questioned on February 17, 1973, and March 6, 1973, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
Mr Williams said Mr Helms "by his lights and by his conscience was guided by one principle... what is in the best interests of the United States".
At that point, Judge Parker said high officials and the President in the Watergate scandal had made the same plea. Mr Williams agreed, but said: "There was no self-interest in this case, no self-gain, no self-enrichment."—AP.

Devolution polls 'within a year'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
The Government yesterday introduced into the Commons its devolution Bills, duly incorporating the promised modest changes. They purport to perfect the union by transferring part of Westminster's powers to directly elected Scottish and Welsh assemblies.
At Westminster, there has been a characteristic, and welcome, in the politics of doing things in substance. After last February's debacle with a combined Bill going under to back-bench Labour rebellion, the Government is determined to break the back of the Scottish Bill this month with rapid resort to a guillotine.
Confident of passage of its timetable motion about November 21, ministers are talking of speeding up the next September or October. For the first time the Government unveiled the simple question it will put to voters registered in Scottish and Welsh constituencies.
"Do you want the provisions of the Scotland (Wales) Act, 1977 to be put into effect? Assented, a 'Yes' majority, the first assembly elections would follow in March, 1979, for about 150 seats in Scotland and about 70 in Wales.
Although Mr Callaghan is widely expected to go to the country by next summer there was speculation that the Prime Minister might keep the referendum as a promise for the future.
Here are the Bills we promised, back us and we will get to the referendum. Certainly it is difficult to imagine holding the referendums and general elections simultaneously, although it could be done.
The Scotland Bill is of greatest impact to the Government. It refers to its Scottish MPs on a Government, as 33 of the 71 Scottish seats are Labour held.
Rightly or wrongly they are seen to be under the greatest current threat from the Scottish National Party, which demands full independence. Without devolution the Scottish Council of Labour, which is orthodox Labour, could hardly face the electorate.
It remains uncertain how many Labour and devolutionists will again defy the Government. Of the 22 who voted against the guillotine last February, only a handful of diehard opponents are thought to remain.
But certainly leading the rebellion is Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who has a hatred for what he calls the evil of extra-curricular devolution.
Mr Abse, a skilled parliamentary guerrilla, irritated the Government last night by tabling a second reading "reasoned amendment" calling for Scotland also to be given a separate referendum on whether it wished to be treated as part of Scotland.
The special "unhappy" Scotland authority, Mr Abse said, Continued on page 1, col 1

Pressure over parents' rights

Government is being pressed by conservatives and Liberals to find time for the present session of Parliament an education Bill in which it is hoped to clarify parental rights. Mrs Lyons, Secretary of State for Education, said yesterday that it was not to give parents more say in the way their children attended school. Page 2

National Theatre in cash difficulty

The financial difficulties of the National Theatre have reached such a point that the Government may have to intervene, Sir Peter Hall, its director, said. This year's deficit is believed to amount to several hundred thousand pounds, and it is costing £1m a year to run the theatre's new building. Page 2

Lord Carver hopeful before Smith talks

Lord Carver's meeting with Mr Ian Smith has been arranged for tomorrow in Salisbury. Despite sceptical utterances by the white regime, the Resident Commissioner-designate believes progress has been made in his talks so far and a further visit to Rhodesia is likely. Page 4

Mrs Thatcher shuffles her frontbench team

By Our Political Reporter
Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, carried out a minor reconstruction of her frontbench team last night to strengthen the Conservative attack on the Government in what could be the final parliamentary session before a general election.
The new spokesmen on Treasury and economic affairs, under Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, will be Mr Peter Tapsell, who formerly helped to "shadow" the Foreign Office, Mr Nigel Lawson, previously an opposition whip, and Mr Peter Kemp, QC, MP for Dover and Deal, who has been promoted from the back benches.
Mr David Howell, who was previously in the Treasury team, has been moved to assist Mr William Whitelaw and he will be joined by Mr Keith Speed, formerly a spokesman on the environment.
Mr Howell worked closely with Mr Whitelaw when he was Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and he will have a principal role in handling the legislation on direct elections to the European Parliament. The changes have been made in the home affairs side because of the increasing amount of

Help for higher rate taxpayers

An especially attractive Single Premium Policy from Tyndall
If you pay higher rate tax and/or the investment income surcharge, investment income would be an embarrassment. This may exclude you from a large range of high income investments which you otherwise would prefer.
With this in mind Tyndall have produced an answer—a single premium policy linked to either of their successful high-yielding London Wall unit trusts. You can choose between Extra Income Growth or High Income Priority. This combination not only gives you the benefit of a high yielding unit trust of proved performance, but also the advantage that the income is not the income of the investor for tax purposes.
For details of this attractive policy as well as the generous Tyndall Share Exchange Plan, send off the coupon below or telephone Bristol 32241.

Steel cutback sought

Representatives of British Steel Corporation management and unions met yesterday to discuss a joint approach to wage losses, now running at £10m a week. The corporation wants to implement cuts in plant and manpower by month consent. Page 19

US returning crown

The United States is to return St Stephen's crown to the Hungarian Government. The ancient crown, a national symbol for many Hungarians, has been in America since the end of the Second World War. Page 4

Diamonds dearer

De Beers, the world's largest producer has announced its biggest single diamond price increase. Rough stones go up by 17 per cent, taking the total since the beginning of the year to 34.5 per cent. Page 19

More TV blackouts likely as dispute reaches impasse

By Martin Huckerby
A weekend of further blackouts on BBC television can be expected because of the continuing pay dispute involving the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs. BBC radio services are also likely to be affected.
The union, which has members in almost all BBC departments, has refused to give warning of which programmes will suffer. The strike committee met yesterday but a spokesman refused to give any information about its decisions.

pc oxygen pay rise

12 per cent rise, with productivity bonus, was accepted by unions at British Oxygen on behalf of 3,000 manual workers. The increase is worth between £15 a week and the company says it is within the Government guideline. Page 19

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Reducing the sacrifices at pagan winter festival

pagan winter festival

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

Britain officially goes into hibernation tonight. Though the blaze may be fireworks and the 100,000 gunpowder plots are excuses, some pagans claim that winter is really indulging in an ancient tradition derived from pagan winter festivals.

The pre-Christian Celts, Saxons and Vikings lit bonfires, paraded torches and made sacrifices at the beginning of winter to keep away evil influences, maintain the earth's fertility and keep themselves warm.

The authorities are hoping that sacrifices this year will be kept to a minimum. There has not been a fatality from Bonfire Night fireworks since 1971, but every year more than 100,000 principally children under 14, are injured.

Last year 685 people required hospital treatment, and though

The demand for fireworks is unabated. This year many retailers appear to have underestimated it, and manufacturers report that they have been

Though the number of British firework manufacturers has dwindled to five, and their products are sold in the remotest of places, it is estimated that 120 million fireworks will be going up in smoke tonight.

Warnings of the dangers involved have been given on television eight or nine times a night for three weeks. The Firework Makers' Guild has been warning people spelling out the Firework Code.

There will be more organized displays than ever this year. London alone has more than 30. The Firework Makers' Guild of Edmonton, one typically glabrous display will be exploding 15,500 of fireworks at the premiere of the new Lock and Key, a fiery portrait of the Queen set to the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory".

Displays being their own

Displays bring their own
risk and injuries are common

The guild regard the latter as "extremely dangerous" because "immediately suspected children might endanger each other by misuse of fireworks." The Red Cross advising all parents regarding having a clean blanket and a bucket of water to hand, and a freshly laundered pillowcase available for the treatment of burns.

Farm workers'

**13 pc deal puts
minimum at £43**

Farm workers, in England and Wales have been awarded average increases of between 11 and 13 per cent, compared with the Government's 10 per cent guideline.

The agreement means weekly increases of between £4 and £7.75, raising the basic minimum from £39 to £43 a week.

Findings

NOON TODAY

A circular diagram with five points labeled with temperatures: 58, 46, 45, 45, and 46. There are also some handwritten marks like 'M' and 'C' near the 45s.

[illegible]

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Showers and sunny intervals, but more general rain.

spreading across most ports late
temp rather below normal.

Sea passages: 5 North Sea,
Strait of Dover, English Channel
(E), St George's Channel; Wind:
SW, strong or gale; sea very
rough.

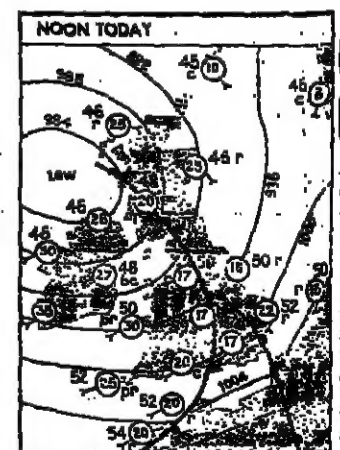
Irish Sea: Wind S, veering SW,
strong or gale; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 pm to 7
pm, 13°C (55°F); min, 6 am to
6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity: 6 pm,
59 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm,
nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 6.5 hr.
Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,008.6

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices

[illegible]

-Blue sky; G- half clouded; S-
cloudy; O- overcast; T- foggy; P- drizzle;
F- rain; H- heavy rain; W- snow; V-
moderate rain with wind.

Bright and dry at day, cloudy
with rain later; wind, SK
moderate, backing E, fresh; max
temp 7° (43°F).

 outlook for tomorrow,
and the next few days and some
intervals, but more general
spreading across most ports later;
temp rather below normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea,
Strait of Dover. English Channel,
S. of St George's Channel; SW
SW, strong or gale; sea very
rough.

 Irish Sea: Wind S, veering SW,
strong or gale; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 6 am to 6 pm, 12°C (53°F); min. 6 pm to 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Wind: 16 mph. S9 per pound. Rain. 24 hr to 6 p.m., 11. Sun, 24 hr to 6 p.m., 5.5 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 p.m., 1,008.9 millibars, rising.

millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices

America	300	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,650	2,700	2,750	2,800	2,850	2,900	2,950	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,250	3,300	3,350	3,400	3,450	3,500	3,550	3,600	3,650	3,700	3,750	3,800	3,850	3,900	3,950	4,000	4,050	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,950	5,000	5,050	5,100	5,150	5,200	5,250	5,300	5,350	5,400	5,450	5,500	5,550	5,600	5,650	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,850	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,150	6,200	6,250	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450	6,500	6,550	6,600	6,650	6,700	6,750	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,050	7,100	7,150	7,200	7,250	7,300	7,350	7,400	7,450	7,500	7,550	7,600	7,650	7,700	7,750	7,800	7,850	7,900	7,950	8,000	8,050	8,100	8,150	8,200	8,250	8,300	8,350	8,400	8,450	8,500	8,550	8,600	8,650	8,700	8,750	8,800	8,850	8,900	8,950	9,000	9,050	9,100	9,150	9,200	9,250	9,300	9,350	9,400	9,450	9,500	9,550	9,600	9,650	9,700	9,750	9,800	9,850	9,900	9,950	10,000
Europe	300	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,650	2,700	2,750	2,800	2,850	2,900	2,950	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,250	3,300	3,350	3,400	3,450	3,500	3,550	3,600	3,650	3,700	3,750	3,800	3,850	3,900	3,950	4,000	4,050	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,950	5,000	5,050	5,100	5,150	5,200	5,250	5,300	5,350	5,400	5,450	5,500	5,550	5,600	5,650	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,850	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,150	6,200	6,250	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450	6,500	6,550	6,600	6,650	6,700	6,750	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,050	7,100	7,150	7,200	7,250	7,300	7,350	7,400	7,450	7,500	7,550	7,600	7,650	7,700	7,750	7,800	7,850	7,900	7,950	8,000	8,050	8,100	8,150	8,200	8,250	8,300	8,350	8,400	8,450	8,500	8,550	8,600	8,650	8,700	8,750	8,800	8,850	8,900	8,950	9,000	9,050	9,100	9,150	9,200	9,250	9,300	9,350	9,400	9,450	9,500	9,550	9,600	9,650	9,700	9,750	9,800	9,850	9,900	9,950	10,000
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HOME NEWS

Week of campaigning to make good the loss of Britain's trees

By John Young
Planning Reporter

National Tree Week, which begins tomorrow, is for once something more than a well intentioned exercise giving politicians and others a chance to get some free publicity. Organized by the Tree Council, it is the start of an intense campaign to persuade the public that something drastic and perhaps irreversible is happening to their landscape.

In the past few years the loss of trees to the combined ravages of disease, drought, and the bulldozer has been the subject of a national disaster. The statistics are fearsome: five million trees have died of Dutch elm disease, perhaps twice that number have been felled for agricultural purposes and for building and road development, and countless millions of mainly young trees and saplings failed to survive the 1976-77 drought.

According to Mr John Yeoman, director of National Tree Week, Britain has lost more trees than any other country in Europe, except Ireland. Only about 4 per cent of the land area is wooded, compared with 20 per cent in France and 10 per cent in the densely populated and intensively farmed Netherlands.

Apart from Dutch elm disease, the main natural predators have been beech bark disease, colloquially known as 'beech rot', which causes the tree to lose its leaves and break off, and 'beech bark beetle', which causes discoloration in symetries. That was first noted in London about three years ago and has since spread over a radius of more than 150 miles. Grey squirrels have also caused extensive damage, notably in the Chilterns.

Felling for urban development and road schemes, perhaps inevitable, has been compounded by farmers' practice of grubbing up trees and hedgerows to increase acreage and facilitate ploughing.

East Anglia is estimated to have lost four fifths of its trees in the past 25 years, and hedges have been removed at the rate of 7,000 miles a year; the practice is now spreading from the fertile country of eastern England to the grazing lands of Somerset and Devon.

It is not only the ecological consequences, the loss of visual attraction and the decline in bird and insect life that concern the Tree Council. There are also economic implications, such as the erosion of topsoil and the fact that Britain already imports nine tenths of its commercial timber needs.

Public funds for tree planting schemes are channelled through the Forestry Commission and the Countryside Commission, but the response varies from excellent, as for instance, in the new town development of Stevenage, to indifferent by some local authorities. Given the high costs of planting and the low survival rate in the early years of young trees, the money available is quite inadequate.

The council would like to see 40 million new trees planted in the next 25 years, but has set itself a target of 20 million just to retain the status quo. The aim of National Tree Week is to involve not just public bodies, but also the general public, from landowners to schoolchildren. In Mr Yeoman's words: "We can no longer just leave it to nature".

From the Carolingian era are two beautiful leaves from a book cover depicting the Last Supper and the Agony in the Garden, dating from the tenth or eleventh century.

Another leaf of a book cover, depicting Daniel in the Lion's Den, is of great freshness and beauty and believed to be of English origin, possibly from the twelfth century.

A fragment depicting "The Miracle of the Jew" part of a diptych attributed to the Master of the Krensmünster Diptych, represents the fourteenth century. The sale has been negotiated by Christie's.

Luton, a fine Adam house in a Capability Brown garden, was acquired by Sir Julius Wernher in 1903. It filled the house with art. In 1948-50 Sir Harold Wernher, Sir Julius's son, created a museum wing in the house which he opened to the public.

Ceding the ivories to the nation will enable the rest of the collection to be kept together for public display at Luton. The ivories will be transferred from the private museum at Luton Road to a publicly owned museum.

Proposals made by 10 authorities to the Education Committee in 1976-77 were considered and approved. The committee will now consider the proposals in detail.

She had heard of a school where a few children had been turned into a body, but she had every intention of making a power play, she said, by making a school where children already in a school to put under pressure on them.

She believed that the school would be a model of what a school should be. It was a school where children already in a school to put under pressure on them.

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Young musicians at auditions in London yesterday for the first European Community Youth Orchestra.

Wernher ivories bought for nation

By Geraldine Norman

The nation has acquired the medieval ivories from the Wernher collection at Luton. The collection, which was acquired by Sir Julius Wernher in 1903, filled the house with art. In 1948-50 Sir Harold Wernher, Sir Julius's son, created a museum wing in the house which he opened to the public.

Ceding the ivories to the nation will enable the rest of the collection to be kept together for public display at Luton. The ivories will be transferred from the private museum at Luton Road to a publicly owned museum.

Proposals made by 10 authorities to the Education Committee in 1976-77 were considered and approved. The committee will now consider the proposals in detail.

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From the Carolingian era are two beautiful leaves from a book cover depicting the Last Supper and the Agony in the Garden, dating from the tenth or eleventh century.

Another leaf of a book cover, depicting Daniel in the Lion's Den, is of great freshness and beauty and believed to be of English origin, possibly from the twelfth century.

A fragment depicting "The Miracle of the Jew" part of a diptych attributed to the Master of the Krensmünster Diptych, represents the fourteenth century. The sale has been negotiated by Christie's.

Luton, a fine Adam house in a Capability Brown garden, was acquired by Sir Julius Wernher in 1903. It filled the house with art. In 1948-50 Sir Harold Wernher, Sir Julius's son, created a museum wing in the house which he opened to the public.

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Nairac case 'confession' admissible

From Annabel Ferriman
Dublin

An alleged confession to the murder of May of Captain Robert Nairac, who died in 1968, was ruled admissible in evidence at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

Justice D'Arcy ruled that a confession given by Liam Patrick Tonnigan, aged 24, an unemployed joiner from Meigh, Co. Armagh, was given voluntarily and without threat or duress.

The confession, which was dictated to a police officer, was ruled inadmissible on the ground that Mr Tonnigan had been denied his constitutional right to see a solicitor.

Mr Justice D'Arcy said he was satisfied that Mr Tonnigan had confessed on May 30, two days after his arrest, to shooting Captain Nairac, who died in 1968, after appearing from outside a public house in Drumree, Co. Armagh, on May 15. His body has never been found.

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PARLIAMENT, November 4, 1977

Parental choice and procedure for school admissions covered in the promised Bill on education

House of Commons

Finance was becoming a little easier for education, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, stated when resuming the general debate on the Education Bill.

The Government's object was to improve standards of all schools and offer more information and involvement to all parents. They believed that the basic information about schools should be readily available to parents at appropriate stages in their children's education.

She would be issuing a circular which provides authorities with a checklist of the kind of information which should be made available in written form, covering a wide variety of topics, such as school telephone number and arrangements for visiting teachers.

The Government, as did the Education Committee, wanted to improve the system of school government and in particular increase the involvement of parents and teachers in the management of their schools.

She intended that there should be a programme of school visits by the Education Committee, beginning in 1978-79 so that the Government's aim to press ahead with comprehensive proposals for the improvement of schools.

Since the passing of the 1976 Education Act, Mrs Williams said, 36 authorities had responded to the proposals to improve the system of school government and in particular increase the involvement of parents and teachers in the management of their schools.

She had received proposals from 27 authorities and agreed another 27. She would be giving more time to the Education Committee to consider the proposals.

She was considering with other authorities and the Education Committee the proposals to improve the system of school government and in particular increase the involvement of parents and teachers in the management of their schools.

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Mr Lévesque hints at Quebec 'third way'

The majority regard the Bill, which would enable a judge to sit in on conversations even if a lawyer were not suspect, as an infringement of civil rights. It proposes instead that the jus-

US to send St Stephen's crown to Hungary

ter, after his arrest and detention. The demonstrations, support, he said, were "propaganda. Once you get the top and fall down you never come back. That's the history of Pakistan."

Asked whether the alliance was united only in its opposition to Mr Bhutto and without a coherent policy, the Muz said this was an image problem.

Former Rhodesian 'public enemy' urges reconciliation

Mr Sithole courts the whites in his search for future power

porters of the Janata Party, which sits in Delhi, and of the Marxist Communist Party.

Last Sunday two people were shot dead and more than 40 injured in 'Madras' when Mrs Gandhi spoke there and elsewhere in Tamil Nadu state her car had been stoned but she was not hurt.

Today's cancellation of the visit to Andhra Pradesh after

Smith-Carver meeting fixed for tomorrow

ized that they regard the talks

Turkish film stars to march over censorship

Arturo Dorsey, calls it, is aimed against the censorship decree imposed on September 23. Most legal experts agree that the decree is a disaster. It has established two boards of censors, nine of whose members come from the army, the police, and the Interior and Justice Ministries. The tenth member is from the Tourism Ministry.

French unions to fight Barre measures

collaboration on anti-terror legislation between coalition and opposition parties which was agreed after the Schönbach kidnapping and Lufthansa hijacking. A Social Democrat speaker warned the Bundestag that its insistence on pressing a Bill reduced the chance of all parties agreeing on a common line.

Charge against Watergate 'plumber' dismissed

The Mufi, former Chief Minister of the North-West Frontier Province and a member of the Jamiat Ul Uloom Islamic party, said it was true that there had been suggestions of support for the elections scheduled for October had been postponed. He denied that the PNA had requested the delay as General Zia had indicated.

Russians harass EEC convoy in West Berlin

taka has particular significance for assembly elections are the next spring in both sessions which are at present Congress-run. The band of supporters Mr Brahmananda Reddy, Congress president whom Gandhiji's supporters have been campaigning for the past month to oust, has been strengthened.

Dr Kissinger tells Jews to be masters of own destiny

Tomorrow

Tel Aviv, Nov. 4.—Israel will release Mr. Hilarion Capucci, the imprisoned Greek Catholic archbishop, on Sunday. Government officials said he was no longer viewed as a danger to the country. He would be deported to Italy after serving nearly three years of a 12-year sentence for smuggling weapons.

Mr Sadat repeats call for preparatory peace talks

dent had in mind was not a formal committee in which all parties sat down together (something that could come only with the conference proper) but rather an informal process.

Israel to free jailed archbishop tomorrow

Ferry hijacked by

Egyptian officials explained privately that what the President had in mind was not a formal committee in which all parties sat down together

only with the conference proper) but rather an informal process.

It would probably take the form of proximity talks, with Arab and Israeli delegates either in adjacent hotels or on different floors of the same hotel (as happened in the Rhodes armistice talks of 1949) and talking through an intermediary most probably Mr.

Deaths call for peace talks

A similar proposal was made in August when Mr. Vance visited Egypt, but at that time it was vetoed by Syria. The Egyptians argue that this time Syria will not object since it is clear that the proposal does not involve sitting face to face with Israeli delegates before the conference and does not exclude the Palestinians.

Ferry hijacked by dog lovers

young Japanese couple were arrested yesterday accused of hijacking an 8,190-ton car ferry, which they forced to make an emergency stop at Hakodate because their pet dog had become ill. Officials said that the couple had been armed with knives. After the ferry had made the unscheduled stop, maritime safety officials boarded it and persuaded the couple to surrender.

different floors of the same hotel. (as happened in the Rhodes armistice talks of 1949), and talking through an intermediary, most probably Mr. Vance, the United States Secre-



CHRISTMAS COUNTDOWN

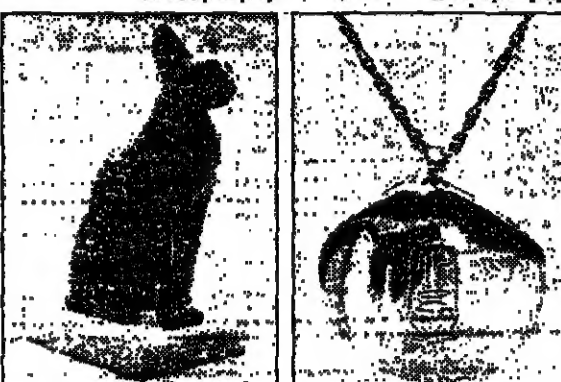
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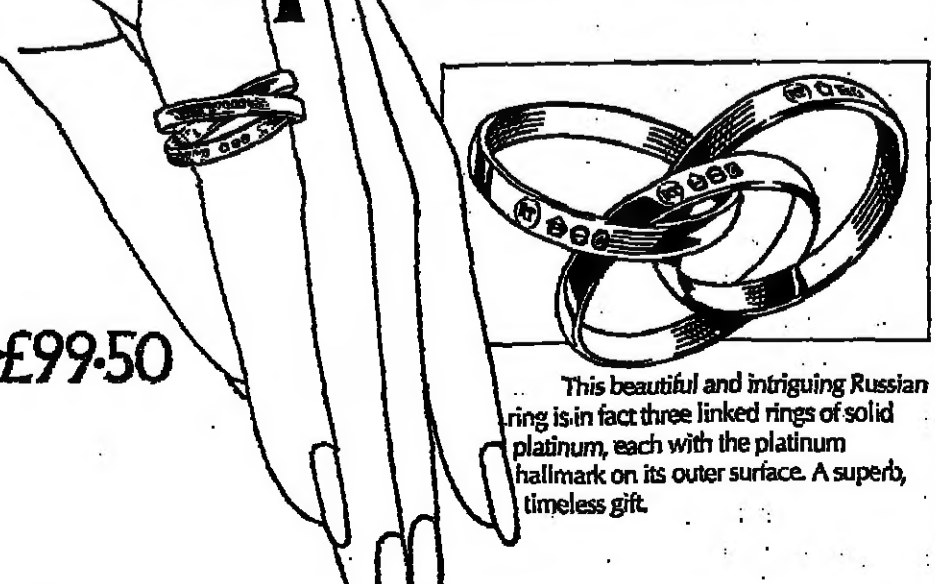
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GUILDHALL

**ALSO ON
PAGE 5**

Restaurant 2-18 ABC 1 &

pendent holidays abroad in that year.

It is not known how much of this will be considered at the Lisbon convention, but it indicates are that the associations will close its ranks against the threat from the Officer's Association to "St-Officer" and Trading to Tjaereborg to increase the threat from Tjaereborg to its established way of selling holidays.

A tentative suggestion from ABTA that Tjaereborg should be managing director should address the convention was withdrawn almost as soon as it was issued, but for me the most significant incident has been the treatment by the association "of Tjaereborg" of an application for membership. The application was refused and Tjaereborg was advised to re-apply after three months when the company would have gained many experienced "of United Kingdom trading".

When those three months have passed, I venture to suggest that Tjaereborg will not be the only ones to have gained more experience. By some months go back to November will come around again. And November, 1978, will bring another ABTA convention—this time in Torremolinos.

Now that could prove a most interesting affair . . .

John Carter

John Carter

Kt-B4 on account of 19 BxBP, when the KP is defended.

19 BxKt P-K4 Q1 P-K5 P-Q4
20 Qn-Q1 P-Q4 22 BxP.

A simpler way of maintaining equality was by 22 P-P which leads to exchanges and avoids complications.

22 P-P P-K5 23 Kt-K1 Kt-B4-K5
23 P-P 24 B-Q4 ?

He should have played for the draw by 25 BxKt, P-Kt1; 26 QxKt, RxQ; 27 RxR, BxB; 28 BxP, and then, after the exchange of the OKtPs a clear

Kt-B4 on account of 19 BxBP, when the KP is defended.

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Three No Trumps over an opening Three bid is employed as a demand for partner's best suit. With his singleton heart North appreciated the unsuitability of this counter-bid and decided to show his exceptional strength by bidding Four No Trumps, which he hoped that his partner would interpret as an invitation to a slam in one of the minors. South took his meaning; but assumed that North must hold at least two

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987).

Edward Mayer

1994

Only

EDS

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red Suttons seeds in '76 or '77
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100

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total sterol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

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An intimate tribute by Sadruddin Aga Khan on the centenary of his father's birth

The Aga Khan: from Curzon to Hitler, a man always at the centre of history

My father, the late Aga Khan, was born 100 years ago on November 2. Though he died in 1957, Churchill aptly termed "this remarkable half-century" few today can separate reality from myth when looking back on his long and active life.

To many in the West he remains the religious leader who was weighed against precious stones, the racehorse owner who won five Derbys or the man whose eldest son, Aly Khan, once married Rita Hayworth.

For those who are more familiar with the East he was the most gifted hereditary religious leader of forty-eight million of some 12 million Ismaili Shia Muslims who are to be found from the Great Wall of China to the southern tip of Africa, a direct descendant of Prophet Muhammad and a true believer in the precepts of Islam.

Students of history or the older generations may recall the Aga Khan as a statesman who was received by Queen Victoria in 1888, became the youngest member of Lord Curzon's Indian Legislative Council in 1902, presided the Muslim League from 1906 until 1912 and led the Muslim delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 which paved the way for the independence of the sub-continent.

In addition, 1937 saw him preside over the All-India League of Nations when he later visited Hitler in Berchtesgaden in a last-ditch effort to avert war.

For one, of course, he was all of these things and many more. It remains challenging but essential for the son of any great father to do away with the labels which are inevitably attached to his name and to the public figures of our time and to attempt an impartial assessment. This I hope to do in a book some day.

My father was first and foremost a deeply religious man who had no difficulty in integrating an active political and social life and everything it entailed in terms of formality and obligations. This post-Victorian era, with the close communion with God which is the aspiration of every practicing Muslim.

The older staff at the Ritz in London or the Swiss hotel in front of the Hotel de Russie in Geneva in the 1930s, might recall the Aga Khan facing Mecca at prayer time on one of the balconies, completely oblivious to the stares of surprised bystanders. Muslims who journey westward are no longer the exotic objects of interest which they were in those days.

His foresight in other spheres of his life which confirmed my father's faith in

a God-governed order. He achieved a synthesis which enabled him to conciliate his faith in the Almighty as well as in Darwin's theory of the origin of the species which swept across Europe in his youth and generated such heated debate.

It was difficult for him to separate what he called proto-religion and proto-science; they made their journey like two streams, sometimes mingling, sometimes separating but running side by side. For him Marxism was a religion where matter is the supreme power.

He sought the company of scientists since the time when, against orthodox medical opinion, he had himself inoculated publicly at the age of 20 during the Bombay epidemic of bubonic plague in 1897. This prompted others to follow and many lives were saved as a result.

I have not forgotten his heated conversations with Professor Leakey in Nairobi when the first discoveries of the earliest remains of man were made in the Rift Valley, or his exchanges with Professor Bogomolets or Nikheus on longevity.

My father was a pragmatist when it came to politics. His main concern was the welfare and development of his community and as such, he deliberately chose to work closely with the administering power in the countries where he lived.

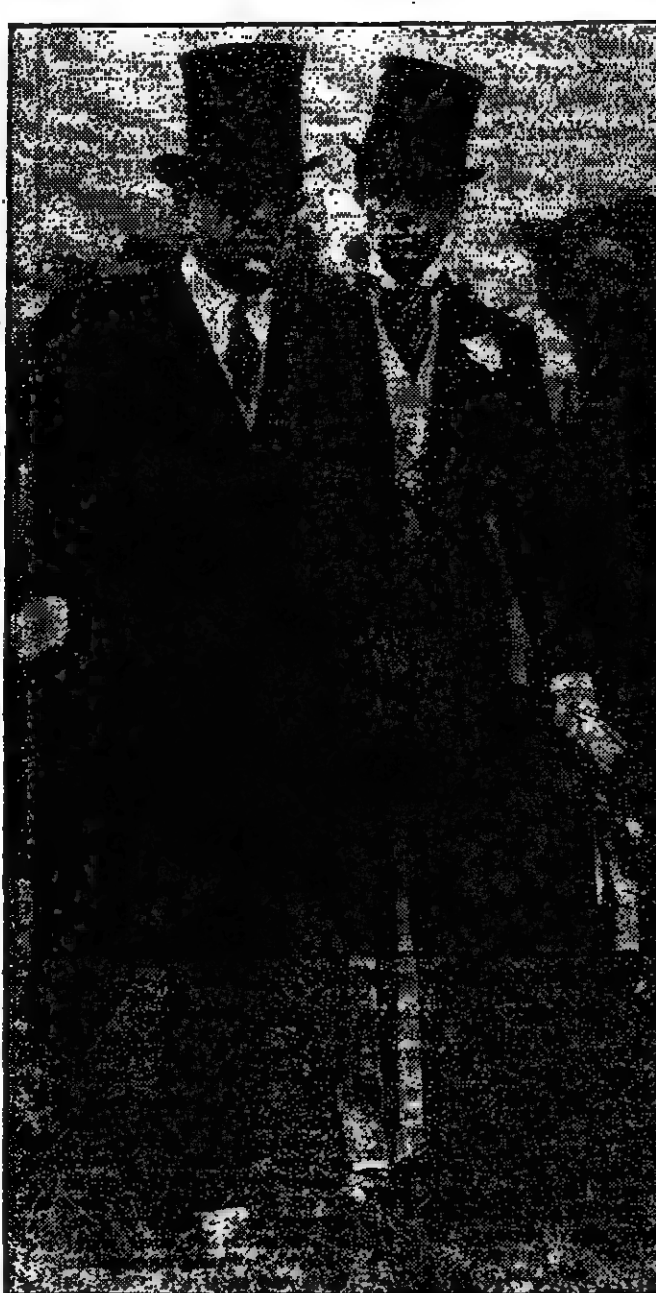
In 1914 he was in again in 1939, he resolutely threw in his lot with the British and spared no effort to ensure that Muslims everywhere should fight alongside the allies.

This deeply cost him his life in 1917 when the German secret service sought to assassinate him in Lucerne. This left him unscathed and he never chose to have any form of personal protection.

His optimistic faith in men and his desire to avert war had caused him to be swayed by the early Third Reich by those of his friends—including the Cypriot—who advocated appeasement in the face of the mounting Nazi threat.

He thus mistakenly chose to support the Munich settlement and said so in a much criticised article in *The Times*. It was with a sense of bitter disappointment, therefore, that he denounced Hitler's aggression and at once issued a strong manifesto urging his followers to give their fullest support to Britain. This was the aim of his visit to India in 1939-40 when he persuaded his compatriots in favour of British war aims and endeavoured to act as an intermediary with Reza Shah of Persia.

His foresight in other spheres of his life which confirmed my father's faith in



A great figure of the turf: the Aga Khan at the races with his eldest son Aly Khan

"Commonwealth" came into use, my father advocated, at the beginning of the century, the creation, under British inspiration and guidance, of a South Asian federation of self-governing states extending from the Malayan peninsula to the confines of Egypt.

When the First World War ended, he endorsed the building up of a Federal Union of Arab States and Turkey with a single defence force and a united foreign policy. This could have achieved practical results in the security and stability of the Middle East far transcending, in my father's words, "anything that the

made-shift, haphazard policies of the years since the end of the conflict and particularly piecemeal withdrawal of political suzerainty by Britain have been able to effect."

While working for independence, he was concerned about the post-colonial vacuum and big-power rivalry in the Muslim world following the break up of political entities through nationalism and violent change.

My father abhorred injustice and fought actively for both human and civil rights at a time when it was hardly a fashionable pursuit. He resigned from the exclusive St. Cloud golf club near Paris when some members objected to a large group of Senegalese students being black-boxed—playing on the links. In Aix-les-Bains, one day, he rebuffed the pompous head-writer of the *Hotel Splendide* who refused to accept a large group of Senegalese students and promptly invited them to a three-star lunch.

He was deeply shocked by the ruthless and arrogant discrimination practised by whites in America, India and China. During his visit to China in 1906, he remarked: "Within the foreign settlements the general attitude towards the Chinese is little short of outrageous. All the better hotels refused them entry. From European clubs they were totally excluded. We hear a great deal about the colour bar in South Africa today. In China, in the early years of this century, the colour bar was rigidly imposed—not least offensive to discrimination against officials of the very government whose guests under international law all foreigners were supposed to be. Is it any wonder that the Chinese—intelligent, hard-working, intelligent—lost bitter memories of this attitude?"

Absolute power, if unalloyed, was equally despised: my father's comments on the Qajar Shah Musafarraddin—whom he was closely related—are indicative in this respect. He exhibited, in an especially lucid light, all the dangers of the old-fashioned autocratic oriental monarchy. However, in contrast, the monarch whose guests under international law all foreigners were supposed to be. Is it any wonder that the Chinese—intelligent, hard-working, intelligent—lost bitter memories of this attitude?"

For my father, education was undeniably a priority and his community's progress, the success of his policies, Ismaili

men and women, the latter among the first to shed the veil, are well equipped in this respect. Ismaili institutions have provided a network of social, economic and cultural amenities which are unrivalled in many developing countries. These were made possible to a great extent by the wise administration of funds raised in connection with the traditional jubilees celebrating the Imam's birth.

The community took up the lion's share of my father's time and attention. This was—as he put it—his job. Thousands of Ismailis were received every year and those who did not meet their Imam individually were in contact with him while he visited their countries. He was highly accessible and seldom left a letter unanswered.

And yet he found time for journeys to centres of art and culture and to recall the importance he attached to my visiting the great museums of Europe. He owned collections of his own, cared little about the decor of his residences and spent a great deal of time in hotels but loved the opera and the ballet. Serge Lifar, the great Russian dancer, will never forget the time when my father gave him a considerable contribution in cash—trapped in a hotel—so that he could accompany one of his financial partners.

If goodness there was, during his long and active life, then it rested on an oddly balanced mixture of Islamic faith and philosophy and Western logic and science born out of the industrial revolution; it allowed for reform and vision in both thought and action and, in retrospect, would seem to embody a kind of Islamic enlightenment, as my father was truly the product of a meeting between East and West.

A century is a time to pause, look back and establish a link between the past and the realities of today. My father undoubtedly left a deep and meaningful imprint on the Ismaili community and the Muslim world. In addition, he contributed in no small way to shape the course of recent history.

But for me, his message remains that of a tolerant and loving father always at peace with himself, particularly in sickness and when life ebbed away, convinced, in his own words, that he "experienced moments of enlightenment and of knowledge of a kind which we cannot communicate because it is something given and not something acquired."

The author is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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George Hutchinson

The miners may save Mr Callaghan if they do not sink him

Miners rule, OK? If the slogan has not yet appeared before our eyes, chalked up in huge letters or more probably spray-painted in the modern manner, the thought is already present in many minds. It is an uncomfortable one. Must the impression—or the belief or the fear—become a reality?

This is certainly Mr Scargill's hope and intention. He is to define his bold ambition as a determination to impose the will of the NUM on the Government. Lacking dictatorial supremacy, Arthur Scargill is nevertheless the most influential and intelligent of the union's leaders. He has become a formidable political figure.

If Mr Callaghan were to succumb to the demand, the miners would indeed have ruled—and ruling then would no doubt continue to rule as opportunity offered. But Mr Callaghan cannot afford to surrender. Nor can the nation afford to let him surrender. If he gives way, we all give way not only to the appalling rise in the cost of living that would follow but to a further diminution of public authority. These are painful prospects to contemplate.

What can the Prime Minister do? He has little choice. Mr Callaghan's only immediate course is to encourage negotiations with as much patience and care as he can summon up, hoping that the NUM may be persuaded to reconsider, revise and moderate a claim which the Government could not concede in its existing magnitude or dimensions. However, it is difficult to envisage any modification calculated to satisfy the miners without destroying the pay code.

Fresh force now to the debate

Their demand has been pitched so high that even cut in half it would still gravely exceed "permitted" limits—a phrase which at once returns us to a familiar debate. I mean the debate in which one side maintains that an incomes policy without statutory force is useless because the "voluntary" principle is unfair and ineffectual in application, and the other side maintains that, if the debate has lately become rather subdued, it can now be expected to take on a new lease under the provocation of the miners' action.

Meanwhile we are reminded of the debate in 1973, which led up to the ill-judged and ill-fated election of



Arthur Scargill: a victory for which party?

February 1974. The events of that dismal time come readily to mind, and were in some respects similar. But there are important differences.

For one thing, the Heath Government was fairly widely mistrusted and the Tories' union movement. The Tories were accused of being "anti-union" and of wishing to "take" the miners. The charge may have been unjust and mistaken, but it was a strongly affected national sentiment.

Four years ago, moreover, there was much public sympathy with the miners and support for their claims. The same cannot be said today. If they were to persist, and ultimately to strike they would surely forfeit what little goodwill remained to them outside the coalfields.

Nor do I believe that Mr Callaghan would be inviting certain defeat if, in the event of a strike, he felt obliged to put the issue to the test of a general election. In these conditions there are many who would think it "safer"—or less chaotic—to return a Labour Government than to entrust a settlement to the Tories. The reasoning might be at fault, but it would influence the vote.

The dangers are not peculiar to one party. Both are at risk. The Tories would be reckless in assuming that electoral fortune was bound to follow from national misfortune.

Not long ago, Mr Scargill was predicting a Tory victory at the next election. In the absence of industrial upheaval and dislocation on the scale to which his own actions may lead, the prophecy would have doubt been fulfilled. But if the worst should happen he might well be proved wrong. He might well succeed in rescuing Mr Callaghan and robbing Mrs Thatcher.

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This attachment to the bizarre in Judith Rossner

Judith Rossner's immensely successful last novel, *Looking for Mr Goodbar*, was about a young teacher who kills her husband in New York. Single-burns, and was murdered. *Attachments*, out this week, is about two close friends who marry Siamese twins, joined by the abdomen. This concerns with the bizarre and the horrific, neither a love of sensation nor a greediness for making money, Judith Rossner insists. It is simply that novels have always dealt with the extremes of life, and as life becomes more bizarre and horrific, so fiction keeps a pace ahead.

And yet it is not easy for a reader to move beyond the material. The fact is, and she is the first to agree, having thought a great deal about the implications of using it, that *Goodbar* was a successful because sexual violence is powerful. And *Attachments* has made its way into the American best seller lists (in less than two months) at least partly because an abhorrently repellent subject is also attractive, particularly when the author is as unassuming about the physical details of life as Judith Rossner.

To read the book at all one has to stop wondering why she chose to write about, in her words, "freaks" and pass beyond them to what it is about—the theme of separation and attachment in relationships. The symbolism in the use of twins joined physically to each other, and later surgically

separated, surely carries this theme to absurdity, yet it does not intrude in a book which is almost as funny and touching as *Goodbar*.

Judith Rossner is 42, an unmarried and slightly self-mocking woman with frizzy hair and a long face which she uses up. She writes novels because she is, she says, too wordy for short stories, and that precisely what she likes doing is making mountains out of molehills.

She dropped out of New York City College when she was 19, since she was already writing and working, and something had to go. She tried publishing, but gave it up when she found she was using the same energy that went into her writing. She became a secretary instead, a job she has returned to ever since when she has needed the money.

After 17 years of marriage she left her husband and planned to support herself for a while by writing a piece for a women's issue of *Esquire* about a teacher of deaf and dumb children, whose murder in New York revealed a muddled and lonely double life. The man who had murdered her was awaiting trial, so the project became fiction and she wrote *Attachments*, a novel in which she fell asleep at the wheel and was badly burnt. "I started thinking about the question of responsibility for one's own fate," she says. Mr *Goodbar* is about just that responsibility.



Photograph by Brian Morris

In the late 1950s she read about Siamese twins in America who had married two sisters. "What interests me is why people are so repelled when, after all, everyone started life attached. In a sense the twins have never been born because they are still tied by an umbilical cord."

Attachments is not really about freckles; it is about loneliness, and about the relationship between the two wives. "Relationships between women—daughters, mothers, friends—are one of my strong interests," she says.

Judith Rossner sees herself as a pure novelist, and says

that she tries hard to get clear of all facts, that she makes up a pompous and pretentious journalist, and that only fiction gives her the cover she needs. For her next book, set in the nineteenth century, she wanted the real dates of a certain character. She searched three cemeteries for a tombstone. When she was sure the dates were not to be found she felt "free as a bird". "Now," she says with obvious relief, "I can make them up."

She is a disciplined writer—or so she says friends tell her, comparing her to "other authors—working three hours a day at the start of a book,

and building up to a crescendo of 16-18 hours at its peak. She did four and a half drafts. *Attachments* Because her previous books have now established her, she can afford not to mind quite so much if people do not like every word she writes. She says her life now is a close to perfection as she can imagine it: two children, a house near New York (called Journey's-End when she found it) bought with the proceeds of *Goodbar*, and money to do what she wants, which is to write.

Caroline Moorehead

Local radio: a better chance coming to tune in

When Lord Anson said his team of broadcasting futurologists were at work, they were supported by a "canon" of people who complained that the way in which the BBC and IBA organized British radio and television resembled a feud between Montagues and Capulets.

The eventual Anson response may have seemed as something of a plague on both houses, recommending the creation of two new authorities, one to administer the fourth television channel, the other to run local radio.

The next political move is not expected until January, and the odds are now shortening on a decision to do nothing for the time being about the fourth channel, and to sidestep Anson's proposed Local Broadcasting Authority.

The growing likelihood of a thumbs-down to the LBA—designed to take over the organization of all local broadcasting throughout the United Kingdom—will add an extra significance to the celebrations in Leicester on Monday to mark next week's tenth anniversary of BBC Radio Leicester.

In the meantime, while the broadcasters wait for action, there is not only a mounting audience for local radio, but a growing enthusiasm across the United Kingdom for the whole idea of community broadcasting. The appearance of a BBC executive in Northampton a few weeks ago was enough to persuade the local evening paper to make the occasion, and the possibility of BBC Radio Northampton, its front page story.

There are, however, areas of anxiety amidst the broadcast enthusiasm as the Home Secretary, Mr Merlyn Rees, decides what to do next. The well-publicized financial difficulties of the BBC have to be considered at a moment when the possibility of an internal pay struggle, followed by next year's bargaining with the Government over the licence fee, would make ITVs *Hard Times* a more appropriate offering from BBC 1.

There have been some moments larger than local life to impress the Home Secretary as he contemplates the future. A schoolgirl called Pam Ayres made her broadcasting debut on BBC Radio Oxford three years ago with her poem *The Bathing Hen*; Poet Laureate Philip Larkin's recent recitation of the poem

only a small step forward, it will be familiar stuff for the local radio audience.

They have been the victims of consecutive political decisions which leave London with three stations, places like Sheffield with two, yet Bristol only one. What, then, is a local radio station in Cardiff?

While it is possible to hear radio Derby in Birmingham, it is not always possible to tune in to Radio Birmingham inside its own city limits. Not surprisingly, Anson is preoccupied on this unduly scarce "local radio" is in a mess—received general support.

Lord Anson gave both organizations a draft specification of his own in this year's Fleming's lecture: "If ever there are centres which need local radio, they are Ullapool, Oban and Dornoch."

There are yet no signs of a rapid and effective response. What has happened, in the face of the Anson Committee's proposed LBA, is that both BBC and IBA (which entered the local radio scene in 1973), have drafted a plan to expand their existing 39-strong group of stations into a nationwide network of 100.

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sort of fate for the rest of us came to the nation via a Radio Clyde broadcast.

Mr Rees will also be armed with figures which show that where it can be heard local radio is challenging and, in some areas, out-distancing the national networks for the share of the audience. And he has more than enough evidence to convince him that local radio is proving an effective means, as Anson put it, of "community, isolation and the fragmentation of communities."

From Belfast to Brighton it now has a track record of providing genuine service to the community and it is this unique strength, whether a reflecting life as it is, in mobilizing volunteers to help the sick and elderly, teaching youngsters to read, finding jobs for the young, no doubt, but which will ensure that there will be more stations on the air by 1980.

With that data in view, it seems likely that the decision to be taken in the first few weeks of 1978 will be to permit a further phase of expansion through an additional 10 stations or so. The Home Office and the two broadcasting organizations may get together to decide who will go where. Given the commercial operators' freedom from licence fees and the current surge in audience and advertising revenue, an increasing number of stations now have monthly advertising receipts in six figures, the stage could be set for an additional half-dozen independent stations to bring the LBA tally up to 25.

Where would that leave the BBC? Still very much in the local radio arena, and with vigorous redevelopment plans either in mind or in being for Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Since the corporation is involved already in small-scale operations in Orkney and Shetland, notably enabling it to field a 22-strong local line-up, both the British enthusiasm for compromise and the need for visible cost-consciousness might be met by permitting an additional three BBC stations.

It would then, very nearly, be 25 all between Montagues and Capulets.

Marshall Stewart

The author was editor of *Radio 4's Today programme* and a chief editor of *Independent Radio News* and *London Broadcasting*.

Farewell my lovely... at least I hope so

An occasional series on new words and new meanings.

Everything not just in the garden, but also in the pub, the shop, the bus, the street, and all the other meeting-places and talking-shops of life, is suddenly lovely. Pay for a purchase, buy somebody a drink, give up your seat to somebody else, and the odds are a hyper-market to a television-dinner of fish fingers that she or he will thank you by saying: "lovely". People used to express their casual gratitude by "thank you", "thanks", or "ta"; with "luv" or "hen"

tacked on the end as an optional extra depending on the region in which the thanking was being done. In the past year or two the popular word for trivial thanking has suddenly become lovely. Like much raging slang it is odd and crass.

How can this have happened? It is too new a usage to have been noticed by even the most recent lexicographers. *Lovely* started its life in old English as an adjective meaning loving. It less an authority than King Alfred used it as an adverb to mean affectionately. Malory used it to mean amorous. Then the slow semantic erosion of the cen-

turies wore away the amiable connotations, and the word came to mean "delightful", "highly excellent", as a general term expressive of enthusiastic adulation. So by 1653 Isaac Walton's *Complete Angler* could say: "Come let's to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely."

There the word rested without major development until the middle of this century, when we gave lovely an absolute or substantial sense to mean a lovely creature, usually, in the male chauvinist 1930s, a female. The earliest authorities cited by the *OED Supplement* are Auden and Isherwood: "It (sic) the working class) prefers our larger and livelier organs of enlightenment, which can afford snappier sports news and bigger photographs of bathing beauties."

This lovely usage as snapper's has no obvious connexion with lovely as thanks; unless the extravagant supposition is made that at some time in the late 1930s shop assistants and bus drivers on mass started chatting up their female customers by addressing them as bathin-beauties. *Lovely* it is to seem to have started life as a response for some slight service rendered, for example giving exactly the right money for something bought in a shop. Now it has grown and weakened to become an automatic response to any money being handed over,

whether precisely the right amount or not.

On the Duchess of Duke Street on television the other night Mrs Trouser asked an American staying at the hotel during the First World War if he would suit for the offered drink. He replied: "Lovely" with a loud crash of anachronism that offended the ear of one of our best poets, as well as the ears of others who care for such things.

Such vague silliness usually has a fast and furious life, and dies young of over-exposure. Oh, wouldn't it be lovely-lee if such a fate were to overtake *lovely*.

Philip Howard

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LIGHTS OUT

The bargaining season for electrical power workers is in March, when the thaw has usually set in and the nights are drawing out. November is a much more advantageous time for power workers to remind the public how useful they are. Like the miners, they are among the industrial groups most able to disrupt the basic services of society. But the NUM is a relatively united national force, more punctilious than most unions about raising major issues to its members before taking action, and so all the more formidable when it does act. It remains a minority pressure group, prepared to impose its will forcibly, none the less. But there is even less rhyme and reason about disruption of a comparable kind caused by a small group of dissident members of several unions, most of which are only concerned with electricity supply as one preoccupation among many.

If one fifth of coal miners' downed tools, the effect on supply would not be immediately perceptible. But electricity cannot be stored in quantity, the marginal output in peak hours is highly vulnerable to action by a few workers. In spite of the efforts of the generating boards to spread power cuts fairly and give warning, blacking out large areas of modern cities cannot be accomplished without immense public inconvenience and some

serious danger. The sick, the disabled and the old are particularly at risk, and it is quite possible that there may be deaths which would not have occurred if there had been no cuts. Even today, this disregard for a special responsibility to the public (freely taken on) merely for the sake of one's immediate and narrow interests, should be recognized as repugnant.

These risks with the welfare of the community are being taken because of three fringe benefits claims. Wage bargaining in the industry is highly centralized, and the unions involved had been slow to take up the grievances until the go-slow attracted their attention. One demand—travel allowances for those whose journeys to work have been increased by the building of new power stations away from towns—has now been conceded. It had some justice (similar allowances are not uncommon in private industry), though not enough to justify the breach of the twelve-month rule.

The other demands are more contentious and could not be accepted without gross infringement of the pay guidelines. The men are opposed by their employers, their unions, and by the TUC, as represented by Mr. Len Murray yesterday. Their unions have much in answer for, having failed either to give effective representation or to impose effective discipline on members abandoning the proper

negotiating channels. The management's position is delicate, for actions that might be perfectly proper might not necessarily be those best calculated to bring about a resumption of supplies. Even if workers are in breach of their contracts, dismissal might only gain them sympathy. The decision not to pay them is abundantly justified.

This is a case—a conspicuous case, but not regrettable—an isolated one—of a group of workers inflicting on the public at large hardship, inconvenience, even danger, wholly disproportionate to the magnitude of the grievance they are seeking to remedy. There is sometimes a frightening moral blindness about collective behaviour in pursuit of a dispute about terms and conditions of employment, an irrational loss of any sense of proportion, and a disavowal of responsibility for damage done to fellow citizens at random, damage which is directly attributable to that collective action.

The public, and therefore the public's representatives, are vulnerable to these assaults. But they cannot be accepted just as a feature of modern life, unless there is also to be accepted a chronic loss of amenity and security in the organization of society. By the mobilization of opinion and a readiness to withstand temporary dislocation these assaults have to be resisted—starting now.

NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

The South African pass laws are an integral part of the structure of ever-rampant apartheid. Their primary object is to control the movement of the black population, especially to white cities. Every black over sixteen has to produce one upon the hated police challenge "Where's your pass?" Failure to do so, or the proffering of an expired or invalid pass, is a serious offence generating about 380,000 court cases a year. If a pass is withdrawn a black can be "endorsed out" to a bantustan, often a place only his ancestors had ever known.

The system, known as influx control, has been criticized even by South African commissions. Now it is to be given a facelift. The tribal homelands are henceforth to issue travel documents to their nationals, a more dignified card of identity. But these, even if upgraded to passport status upon independence, will serve the police and the Ministry of Bantu Affairs as well as will be needed to apply for a job in white South Africa, and they will be endorsed or visa'd with periods of residence much

as passports are when the holder takes up foreign residence. Expiry of the endorsement means return to the homeland.

The new system in fact is meant to rivet the bantustan arrangement on the blacks, by increasing the authority of the "homeland" governments. Holders of their documents are to get preference for jobs and for the permission to reside in "white" South Africa over those with documents issued to blacks residing in townships by the Ministry of Bantu Affairs. The object is to induce as many blacks as possible to register "voluntarily" as homeland nationals. Carried far enough this process would render South Africa a pure white country with a few million black *Ghettobes*.

It is the doctrine that all blacks really belong to the 13 per cent of South Africa known as bantustans which the blacks massively oppose, and which the world stigmatizes as South Africa's uniquely abhorrent race policy. Though talks with the homeland leaders were started some time ago, it is no accident that the new system is being

unveiled immediately after black organizations, leaders and newspapers were attacked on account of their so-called campaign of racial incitement. The World would certainly have exposed and denounced it for a fraud.

One homeland executive, Chief Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu, has refused to fall in line. The others may regret their betrayal when black consciousness and black political leadership revive, as they will. It was Chief Buthelezi's acceptance of Pretoria's condition for independence, that all Xhosa were "transferred" to the bantustan of Transkei, that wrecked whatever claim he could have made for international recognition.

It is within the competence of any government to require its citizens to carry identity cards, and it may be right to control the entry of jobless and unsuitable migrants to urban slum areas. But whatever the law, it must apply to everyone, white or black. Banned travel documents or passports issued for political and police reasons are another example of South African deviousness and should deceive nobody.

ANDORRA MENACED BY REFORM

Once again Europe's best landlocked site for pirate radio stations, one-time nest for smugglers of French pressure cookers, a favourite in the name-dropping travel snob's repertoire, latterly the "Tangier of the Pyrenees"—Andorra is shaken by tremors of constitutional change. Word of one man vote has reached these remote valleys whose sovereignty resides jointly in an adjacent Bishop, the Spanish side, and the line President, on the French. An election has been held on the old franchise confined to heads of families and the successful candidates have cast the die. There is to be a referendum to decide whether Andorra shall curtail its links with feudal habits and introduce something so new-fangled as universal suffrage; they even think of seeking greater autonomy from their princes.

At the time of the bloodless revolution of the middle-aged in 1933 *The Times* comment concentrated on the speed with which it had been effected. To change a suffrage that had

served for centuries was the work of an hour's sitting by the "general council of the valleys". The council agreed that the vote restricted to the eldest surviving family head need not be so limited. In future the great-grandfather of a seventy-year-old might pass his newly enfranchised son of sixty-three setting out to vote—and so down to duly married twenty-five-year-olds. After this shake-up Andorra lapsed into quiet obscurity again. How could it be other than backward-looking with an anthem starting "Charlemagne my father freed me from the Moors. . . . True, war was declared on Germany but, wisely, no expeditionary force was raised.

The postwar story has been less idyllic. Commercial radio pirates got in. Protests were fired off from the Quai D'Orsay, stations were jammed, frontier taxes were slapped on. The place got into occasional headlines as "Tussle between joint rulers", "Hopes of compromise in Andorra" and before long, ominously, "Andorrans come to

terms with Today". Even then the Bishop of Urgel on the Spanish side still accepted his feudal dues in kind: a dozen capons, a dozen partridges, cheeses and half a dozen hams. And the smuggling went on: it was Andorra's national occupation.

But other opportunities soon appreciated. Andorra's advantage, the capital's main—and almost only—street began to be transformed as a Hongkong-style duty-free market place. The modern world's quick-growing fungus of fringe banks and the like invaded the "ruritanian charm" of the pavel writers. Not only did the tourists pour in, Andorra became a tax-haven for the retired, so much so that of its 28,000 estimated population less than a third are now Catalan-speaking natives of the region. And now that Spain is firmly democratic what hope is there for Andorra? One can imagine the guides in their two rattling off their place to the visiting tourists on Andorra's feudal past. Smuggling might even have to be made a crime.

critical approach given to every other subject, older children will continue to have irrational and uncritical attitudes to all kinds of superstition. The obvious solution is to replace the present system of instruction in religion with a new system of education about both religious and non-religious systems of belief and behaviour, so that young people will be able to make up their minds about basic questions in the light of the facts and by the use of their reason.

NICOLAS WALTER, Nationalist Press Association, 88 Islington High Street, N1, November 4.

The British in Cyprus

From Mr Roger M. Wilde
Sir, Hundreds of British citizens living in Cyprus were affected by the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974. The majority of these people are represented by The United Kingdom Citizens Association, which is continually pressing the claims for compensation which have failed in the hands of the British Government. The Association has the full recognition of both the British Government and Her Majesty's Government.

On Sunday, October 23, Sir Michael Puller, the Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, visited Cyprus for official talks, but unfortunately the UKCA was not invited early on the Sunday morning that Sir Michael would

not have time to meet its representatives as he was only on the island for one day, and would therefore have to concentrate his time on his political contacts. Earlier in the year Dr David Owen visited the island for 24 hours, during which time UKCA representatives, together with about 22 other people, were invited to meet him at a luncheon party, which he was able to attend for only 10 minutes. Such brief contacts can only serve to confuse the mind of the visitor, however brilliant he may be. It would seem strange that HMG can go to the expense of sending top diplomats to visit the island and yet restrict their stay to one day's duration. Surely, in such cases, diplomats should have discussions not only with the island's political figures but also with the British community and British citizens actually affected; even if it is necessary to extend their visits, thus enabling them to obtain a clearer view of the feelings of the residents. Presumably any discussions will affect members of all communities, would it not, therefore, be in order that factors affecting the British community should also be taken into consideration? Yours faithfully, ROGER M. WILDE, Island Chairman, United Kingdom Citizens Association, PO Box 1581, Nicosia, October 23.

Pay increase demands and industrial unrest

From Mr R. S. Dale
Sir, Lord Wilfred Brown (November 2) is naive in suggesting that wage differentials should be determined by agreement between union representatives. In the first place, agreement, in the absence of accepted criteria, would never be forthcoming. In the second place, any such agreement would be an abuse of the union's traditional role which is to protect the interests of its own membership and not to decide how the national income should be allocated; and, finally, the question of wage differentials is a matter affecting the national interest and not merely the interest of employees (policy pay relative to miners' pay, for instance, is not properly a matter to be determined by the TUC, nor even by policemen and miners).

If we were to accept, as we surely must, that the labour market has ceased to function as an effective means of determining the distribution of national income, then we are faced with the following alternatives: either we reconstitute the market mechanism through a novel form of industrial structure such as producer co-operatives (a solution so ably advocated by your former Economics Editor, Mr Jay, or else we must adopt a system of national job evaluation which will have to be operated at the political level. What we cannot do is persevere with the present system of collective bargaining, which is threatening the social cohesion of this country and the very framework of democracy.

Yours faithfully, R. S. DALE, Old House, Elmwood, Near Canterbury, Kent.

From Sir Cyril Kleinwort
Sir, The recent strikes do not bear examination. How can one justify the intense discontent and danger to which the people of this country are being subjected by a tiny few who seek

financial reward beyond the Government's piddling? Machinery has raised the standard of living in a modern state enormously, but this change has also given a great number of small groups of operators the power to hold the country to ransom. Human nature being what it is, this power will continue to be abused until the collapse of the economy brings in a totalitarian or another form of dictatorship. The alternative is that economic laws are allowed to exert pressure on the strikers and not only on the employer. North Sea oil arrived just in time to subsidize a standard of living which we no longer earn. We have, little time to face the truth and take action. CYRIL H. KLEINWORT, 20 Finchbury Street, EC3.

From Brigadier P. E. Hutchins
Sir, Taken to its logical conclusion, pursuance of the right of all workers to withhold their labour will result in the removal of that freedom altogether. Survival of the human race in an automated environment must depend upon the continuous provision of essential services—to which end governments will be forced to enact authoritarian measures now regarded as unthinkable. Unhappy to see the government of democratic persuasion of either hue will shrink from this and will thus be replaced by necessity by autocracies. These will also be of either hue, and both equally abhorrent. The simple answer is acceptance of the truth that since in a democracy every man or woman is free to choose what his work shall be, it means no loss of freedom to remove those industries and undertakings upon the constant functioning of which we must all depend. P. E. HUTCHINS, 76 Shoe Lane, EC4.

From Mr John Barker
Sir, With the present electricity supply cuts heralding the winter

months and following so shortly behind the non-delivery of bread, can your readers explain the defects of national character that permit us to be so greedy and selfish towards each other, or are these difficulties the birth pangs to be experienced on the road to true socialism? Yours faithfully, JOHN BARKER, 5 Butterfield Lane, St Albans, Hertfordshire.

From Dr J. R. Nash
Sir, I doubt whether the power station workers responsible for the present power crisis appreciate the consequences of their action.

During a seven-hour evening shift in the local casualty department two elderly ladies were seen as a result of a fall at home, due to power-lighting. One sustained a broken wrist and the other a broken ankle.

Yet again we have a group of workers showing no concern for the weaker members of the community. These injuries are likely to cause pain and misery long after the industrial action is over. Yours faithfully, J. R. NASH, 120 Winterville Road, Leicester.

From Mrs C. M. Delahunty
Sir, Good luck to the miners in their claim for £135 per week. I myself have just had a rise; my non-contributory invalidity pension has been increased from £3.05 per week to £3.10 per week. I'm over the moon! Yours faithfully, CHRISTINE M. DELAHUNTY, P.S. Please note that the postage stamp for this letter has taken care of my rise for the next fortnight. I will put the remaining 10p towards the Miners' Benevolent Fund, Widdowood Road, Havant, Hampshire, Sussex.

Silencing burglar alarms

From Mr J. R. Pritchard
Sir, Listening regularly, as I do, to people who have suffered sleepless nights because of nearby ringing burglar alarm bells, I sympathise with Mr E. M. Nicholson in his letter of November 2.

Mr Nicholson calls for additional legislation to combat nuisance from ringing alarm bells, but adequate statute already exists. A local authority under Section 58 Control of Pollution Act, 1974, can serve notice upon the owner of an offending bell to cease causing nuisance and in so doing can prescribe ways in which this should be done. The London Borough of Islington is using the Act with success to deal with nuisance from ringing alarm bells. Notices require, with alternatives, the installation of a cut-out device in an intruder alarm system to automatically turn off the alarm bell within twenty minutes of it beginning to ring. A bell ringing for longer than twenty minutes will contravene the notice.

Contravention of a notice could bring a maximum fine of £200 on a first offence and a maximum fine of £400, with £50 a day penalty on second and subsequent offences. Yours faithfully, J. R. PRITCHARD, Principal Environmental Health Officer, London Borough of Islington, 153-157 Upper Street, N1, November 3.

Ordination of women

From Miss Christian Howard
Sir, The letters of Professor Lampe (October 26) and the Bishop of Truro (October 29) both raise the question of the authority of General Synod. Constitutionally, there is no doubt that Synod can (subject to many procedural safeguards) authorize the Ordination of Women in the Church of England, and could even without doing this, amend Canons and legislation to allow women, validly ordained elsewhere in the Anglican Communion, to officiate as priests in the Church of England. It is less clear what is the authority of Synod when it declares its mind on a theological issue. Perhaps rather less than that which Professor Lampe claims but a good deal more than the Bishop of Truro would suggest. The Bishops, guardians of doctrine, did vote for the principle by 28 to 10 but clearly it is not binding in conscience on other Anglicans: it is rather a first (tentative) step if action is to follow.

How a church decides what is true and which questions it decides are of the essence of truth is a far more difficult matter. What "common body" is needed for a decision? Who calls it together and who comes? Do Anglicans think that only churches with bishops in the historic succession are competent to make such a decision, what of the Church of Sweden and those Anglican provinces which already have women priests? or are all churches in the mainstream tradition (most of whom now have women priests/ministers in their worldwide families) to be invited?

Archbishop Scott, Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, has written: "I wonder . . . given the realities of today's world, if waiting for a universal consensus does not mean ruling out any action. In the early Church many things were tried in one area and then either approved or rejected for Catholic use. Perhaps today, we need again to consider this as a valid way of acting. . . . If we are prepared to act but also to recognize that our actions must be tested by experience and if we are prepared to have the results of the action then we may, in fact, be making a contribution to wider ecumenical relationships." Yours sincerely, CHRISTIAN HOWARD, Coneythorpe, York, November 1.

Visit to Britain of Vaclav Kral

From Professor F. L. Carsten, FBA and Professor G. H. N. Seton-Watson, FBA
Sir, The case of Kral, discussed by Bernard Levin in today's paper (November 2) raises the whole issue of cultural cooperation between Western and Soviet-block countries. The British Academy has made numerous agreements for exchange of scholars, believing that this is possible, regardless of differences of political system; and that contacts between academics, who cultivate their own fields of learning and keep their political prejudices out of their work, is itself a desirable aim. This we are convinced, is the view held not only by us but by most British scholars.

The system of exchanges has worked well, and relations of mutual confidence and even friendship have been established. And now we have the case of Kral. Our own information about this man agrees entirely with Bernard Levin's account. We feel obliged to ask through your columns the following questions. How can the Czechoslovak Academy have brought itself to nominate such a person for an academic exchange? What sort of relations does the Czechoslovak Academy think it can have with the British Academy, or with British scholars? Does it believe that it is the duty of British scholars, in the name of détente, to submit to attacks on their professional ethos? Yours faithfully, F. L. CARSTEN, G. H. N. SETON-WATSON, 8 Burgess Road, SW19, November 2.

Violence in politics

From Lord Cyril of Halden
Sir, It is not "fun", writes Mr Tariq Ali, to see the hordes of socialists attacked with fire bombs. Nor is it "fun", let me assure him, for non-socialists to have their homes blown up by exploding bombs—even if the bombs are made and planted by people who would be labelled as true socialists by such as Mr Tariq Ali and his confrères. I can indeed see why they object to being described by Mr Bernard Levin as mere "fun-revolutionaries".

If the Far Left would clearly and consistently denounce and renounce the use of violence against other people, their protestations of human compassion on so many issues might ring more true. Yours faithfully, ROBERT CARR, House of Lords, November 4.

Morality of guerrillas

From the Reverend Giles Hunt
Sir, The first thing I read in today's *Times* (November 1) was your account of the misery of Cambodia. Sick at heart, I turned (exclamation?) to the letters, and the first sawed the Reverend Richard Easton's measured defence of guerrilla warfare on Christian grounds of a "just war". When will my brother-clergy, and indeed my Synod members, realize that "freedom fighters", by their actions, their indiscriminate killing, the Khmer Rouge of yesterday, are only interested in the morality of their cause insofar as they realize the importance of propaganda and the desirability of persuading Christians, among others, to support them? Of course Rhodesia, let alone South Africa, are unjust societies. So were the South Vietnamese and Cambodia of yesterday. But once Christians began changing those societies for the better by supporting violence, they simply force the groups in power—for example, Rhodesian whites—to choose between a conflict with which is the lesser evil: Rhodesia under Smith, or Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge?

From a peaceful vicarage, be it Fr. Harries or mine, it is not possible to know what is going on in the rough world outside for the clergy are perhaps shielded from knowing how much influence is wielded by unscrupulous men who rely on force. Fr. Harries may approve that the clergy are not to be alienated the people and lessen the chance of political victory"; unfortunately, both history and current affairs indicate otherwise. Yours sincerely, GILES HUNT, Rectory Vicarage, Royston, Hertfordshire, November 1.

Electing Euro-MPs

From the Director of the Electoral Reform Society
Sir, "On what general platform can Labour candidates stand for the European Parliament?" asks John Mackintosh. Quite. While it is of course desirable that Labour voters should be able to elect their fair share of Euro-MPs, it is no small matter that the Government's regional list system counts each vote for a party, or that a vote given to a candidate because he wants to keep the parliament powerless may contribute to the election of one who will survive to make it more powerful. Or vice versa. Only the single transferable vote avoids the presence that any party is united in its attitude to the Community. Yours faithfully, ENID LAKEMAN, Director, Electoral Reform Society, 6 Chancel Street, Southwark, SE1.

Forget the future

From the Reverend P. M. Haines
Sir, Once I heard a Mother's Union speaker tell her audience that "the Virgin Mary spent the nine months of her pregnancy reading the New Testament". I have had to wait 20 years for something in the same class. Now Mrs Thatcher has obliged. She has assured us that the children of Israel "were so relieved not to have been drowned that they forgot they had got to face 40 years wandering in the wilderness". Yours faithfully, PHILIP HAYNES, St Mark's Vicarage, 22 Peaks Hill, Purley, Surrey.

Trespassing and the law

From Mr Christian Wolmar
Sir, Your correspondent David Green (Letters, October 27) makes a severe legal error in his first sentence: "The owner or tenant of property has the legal right to use reasonable force to effect a trespasser. . . ." He is referring to a single case (McPhail v persons unknown) in which Lord Denning, in an oblique statement, said that the use of reasonable force was permissible. However, this case pertains to very special circumstances and by no means should be taken, or has been taken, to give owners a universal right to use force against trespassers. In fact, by doing so, after December 1 when the Criminal Law

Act Part Two provisions come into force, an owner will leave himself open to prosecution under Section 6 of that Act.

Both the forcible entry Acts and the Criminal Law Act which is replacing them on December 1 afford a large measure of protection to certain types of trespassers, such as squatters of empty houses and workers occupying a factory. In making such an ill-informed and general statement, Mr Green has confused the issue of trespassers in an already occupied property (eg. a guest whose invitation has been rescinded) and trespassers on empty property or in factory occupations. Yours faithfully, CHRISTIAN WOLMAR, Release, 1 Elgin Avenue, W9.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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British Steel asks unions for agreement to cuts in both plant and manpower

By Paul Roulledge
Labour Editor

The British Steel Corporation yesterday served notice on the unions that the industry's financial crisis requires serious cuts in both plant and manpower. But it wants to proceed by agreement rather than by the "confrontation" of nearly two years ago.

At a special meeting BSC management asked the unions to cooperate in a joint approach to the Government on economies designed to reduce drastically losses now running at £10m a week. The industry's highest executives, due to be published shortly, will show a loss of £200m.

The TUC steel industry committee told Mr Bob Scholey, BSC's chief executive, and his 100 managers that they recognised the seriousness of the crisis. But they reiterated opposition to large-scale redundancies.

The unions have been asked to come back to the corporation on November 17 with ideas for economies.

Mr Bill Sire chairman of the committee, said that British Steel had confirmed its approach to generalisation at this stage. The union opposed job cuts and blamed the mounting deficit largely on high interest payments, market penetration by low-cost imports and the depressed level of steel prices within the United Kingdom.

One proposal certain to figure in BSC's contribution to the debate on economies is the high cost—£400m a year—of maintaining plants kept open on government instructions after the Beswick review of the industry's steelmaking capacity.

The "Beswick" plants employ about 14,000 workers, mostly in development areas with high levels of unemployment. They include Shelton, Stoke on Trent, and East Moor, Cardiff, between them employ 6,000, and Hatfield (closed), Clyde Bridge (openheart), Lanarkshire (openheart), Hall Green (openheart), Hall Green (openheart), Craigieuk, Burnhill, and Glasgow (openheart and blooming mill).

Premature closure of some or all of these plants will not be the only measure proposed by the Corporation, however. British Steel is shelving investment plans for a plant at Teesside, four electric arc furnaces elsewhere, and other developments.

Manpower levels are also expected to come under scrutiny, because the much expanded agreement on voluntary severance reached in January, 1976, has reduced the industry's labour force by only 2,200 to 208,000—a tenth of the manpower reduction originally sought.

British Steel made no comment after yesterday's meeting, which lasted nearly three hours, but sources inside the corporation stressed that it wanted to proceed on an agreed basis with the unions.

That was the reason they were asked to come forward with their own views for economies that could be incorporated into a joint approach to ministers.

The TUC steel industry committee is due to meet again on Thursday, and Mr Scholey has agreed to address the Executive Council of the industry's National Union of Steel Traders, on November 16.



Mr Glyn-Edwards: favours dual programme for reactors

Guidelines urged for dual nuclear system

By Kenneth Owen

A nuclear power programme based on both the British advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGCR) and the American pressurised-water reactor (PWR), as recommended last month by the Central Electricity Generating Board, is "likely to be the most realistic approach to the 1980s".

In its report on the choice of thermal reactor systems, published yesterday by the Department of Energy, the corporation considers three versions of a two-type programme. First, a firm programme of AGRs over the next few years, with one PWR as soon as practicable. Secondly, a firm programme of PWRs with one AGR at the start. Thirdly, an immediate decision to order one of two PWRs and one of two AGRs, with a firm decision on the PWR system is approved for the United Kingdom, but delaying a decision on the make-up of a future programme.

All three variants have the advantage of diversifying available resources between two systems, and to that extent running the risk of weakening the export effort on the PWR, the report says.

On the other hand, each has the advantage of keeping open the option to concentrate on whichever system seems best for the country.

In fact, the generating boards to say how important it is for them to keep the option open, and for how long, the corporation comments.

In practice, however, it is not likely to be possible to maintain an ordering programme for two systems beyond the early 1980s: nor are the uncertainties which make it attractive to keep the option open likely to be resolved in the early stages of the PWR.

But "we doubt very much if a full industrial capability would be built up for two systems concurrently; and time is short if such a capability is to be built for the system we offer for export; and to meet possible domestic requirements for the 1990s".

Mr Glyn-Edwards, C&GE's chairman, told the House of Commons that the generating board favoured a programme based on both the AGR and the PWR.

EEC orders 3 Asian countries to agree textile curbs or face cutback

From Michael Horsley
Brussels, Nov 4

A warning was issued today by the European Commission, to Hongkong, South Korea and India that unless they agreed to restrict textile exports to the Community voluntarily their share of EEC markets would be cut back unilaterally and redistributed among other smaller suppliers.

This warning came in a statement by Mr. Tran-Van Thinh, the Commission's chief textile negotiator. He accused the three Asian countries—they account for some 35 per cent of the EEC's lowest cost imports—of being "totally unrealistic" in their expectations.

The three countries are the biggest of the 34 textile suppliers with whom the commission, on behalf of the nine EEC member states, is seeking to conclude bilateral import quota agreements by November 30. On the outcome of these talks will depend whether the EEC will be prepared to renew the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in Geneva next month.

Without agreements with the three big suppliers, EEC officials have said they did not see how it would be possible for the Community to accept renewal of the MFA for another four years.

Mr. Tran-Van Thinh said the three appeared to make the attitude that their present share of the EEC market were "acquired rights" which could not be touched. This was a totally unacceptable position and showed a complete lack of understanding of the situation the EEC faced.

The immediate target of the Brussels warning is Hongkong, the biggest supplier. Telling 1976 as the base year, the commission is demanding that Hongkong should reduce its exports to the EEC by about 9 per cent, from 151,000 tonnes to 138,000 tonnes. Mr. Tran-Van Thinh gave warning that Hongkong would face unilateral curbs unless it opened serious negotiations by November 10.

Korea is being asked to reduce the 70,000 tonnes it exported last year by about 7 per cent. According to commission statistics, the Koreans have doubled the volume of their textile exports in three years and, if present investment plans were carried through, would quadruple their production over the next four years.

The EEC is prepared to allow India a slight growth in its 1976 export volume of 131,000 tonnes, largely because of India's recognised dependence on a large labour-intensive, handloom cottage industry. But Mr. Tran-Van Thinh said India would lose this "privileged treatment" if it continued to demand "unacceptably fast growth rates".

In the case of Brazil, the EEC's biggest supplier, Mr. Tran-Van Thinh hinted that the Commission would have to ask the Nine for authority to negotiate a special arrangement. Brazil's cotton crop was 30 to 40 per cent below average in 1976, owing to bad weather, so it would be unfair to take that year as the reference point.

The Commission's aim is to hold imports of low-cost textiles to a level of about 1,100,000 tonnes in 1978, compared with 1,010,000 tonnes in 1976. This implies an annual average growth rate of about 6 per cent, compared with rates of up to 22 per cent in recent years.

It is hoped that by November 30 some 900,000 tonnes will be covered by quota arrangements under bilateral agreements.

Also, diamonds in the shops

Prices soar as diamonds make more friends

Silver Jubilee year has been crowned by diamonds. De Beers, which has the world's most exclusive monopoly (in at least two senses of the expression), has raised its prices for rough diamonds by 17 per cent as demand continues to rise.

This is the largest ever straight price increase, apart from adjustments for currency fluctuations, and means that rough diamond prices have increased by 34 per cent since the beginning of the year. Sales of rough diamonds should exceed \$2,000m this year.

But do not despair—the price of diamond rings and other items should not change in the jewelry shops before Christmas.

Further this is because the price increase is operative from the next "right" (sale) of the Central Selling Organisation in December, the De Beers arm which controls the marketing of all but a small handful of the world's rough diamonds.

Additionally, since the CSO sells in dollars, a currency which has been noticeably weak of late, the price of diamonds should theoretically decrease in hard currency areas. In practice they will probably not, but at least any rise should be delayed.

Britain accused of dumping in US

From Frank Vogt
Washington, Nov 4

Mr Charles Vank of Ohio, who is among the most powerful members of Congress on international trade matters, has accused the British Steel Corporation of violating American anti-dumping laws by selling steel plate at below cost prices.

He told the House of Representatives that the Treasury had compiled figures that show that BSC was selling steel plate at prices below those offered by Japanese manufacturers. He pointed out that on September 30 the Treasury charged Japanese producers with selling steel plate at 32 per cent below the Japanese home market.

Mr Vank said that BSC's sales practices must be immediately investigated. He announced that the trade subcommittee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, which he chairs, will hold hearings on the corporation's enforcement of anti-dumping laws.

He declared that if the Treasury figures were accurate, it was a stark fact that the British Government was subsidizing the British steel industry to maintain high employment, thus increasing unemployment in the United States.

Mr Vank said "there is no way that the cost inefficient, overvalued British Steel Corporation can, consistent with fair trade practices, underwrite the Japanese".

They were the world's most efficient steel producers, and yet BSC sold its steel plate at the very low West Coast of the United States and still offer it at prices slightly below those offered by the Japanese.

"I do not believe that there is steel expert within the world who believes the British can produce steel cheaper than the Japanese."

In view of the Treasury's finding that the Japanese are selling their products here at 32 per cent below home market price levels it seems to be a completely clear-cut matter that

the British Steel Corporation's prices here should be the very least be one-third higher.

He quoted Treasury figures, which are based on prices on quotations offered on the West Coast by the British and Japanese in July and August, which show that the British offered steel plate at prices of between \$12.45 to \$14.20 per hundredweight, while the Japanese comparable price range was \$12.95 to \$14.10.

BSC statement: A spokesman for BSC in London said: "We have been aware that United States producers have been protesting for some time without allegations of dumping". The latest move was only one part of a very complex situation.

He added that the only way the British Steel Corporation has managed to survive at all has been through \$120m (£66m) of government subsidies in the last three years, and one consequence right now is that there is a "depression" in steel-producing areas in the United States.

22,000 laid off at Leyland and Vauxhall plants

By Our Industrial Staff

Almost 22,000 Vauxhall and Leyland car workers were laid off yesterday as the latest crop of motor industry disputes took an increasing toll.

Vauxhall, hit by a two-week strike by 3,000 craftsmen, issued lay off notices to the majority of its 19,000 production workers. The move comes two days after the company said it would reopen factories in the hope that the skilled workers would return.

However, enough of the skilled men continued striking and the car production trade was unable to restart although some trucks and buses were made.

Vauxhall's production workers already accepted a 10 per cent wage increase plus a 10 per cent bonus but the company is claiming separate negotiating rights and a restoration of differentials.

Production of four Leyland models—the TR7, Dolomite, MIRA and Puma—was at a standstill as the result of a strike at the company's plant at Speke, Liverpool, and a dispute at a component supplier's factory.

About 1,500 men are on strike over a manning dispute involving productivity proposals and a further 1,500 have been laid off.

Meanwhile, Chrysler UK's Linwood plant in Scotland will resume normal working on Monday after yesterday's meeting of 7,000 strikers voted to accept a shop stewards' recommendation to return.

Shares still fail to rally

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Though there is little improvement on the industrial scene, dealers were saying last night that many stocks, particularly in the financial and stores sectors, were somewhat firmer.

Investor's week, page 21

Pound dips against dollar, but gold is at two-year high

By Caroline Atkinson

Sterling ended its first week of free floating on a nervous and downbeat note yesterday with a loss of 2 cent to the dollar. However it stood at \$1.805 at the close in London, 3.3 cents higher than its level a week earlier. The effective rate index finished at 63.3, a loss of 0.1 on the day.

It has thus appreciated by a net 1.3 per cent against a basket of other currencies in the week since the authorities stopped sitting on the run.

The American dollar edged slightly up on the day against most other currencies at DM2.256, and 248.9 yen.

Gold price soared: Yesterday we posted good day for gold, with a jump in the London price of \$1.5 an ounce to close at \$165.875.

It is now higher than at any time since the summer of 1975.

The dollar's weakness in the past few months has been a major factor behind the bullish market for gold, which has advanced \$25 an ounce in four months.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

For most of this year the current issue of National Savings certificates have been highly attractive buys. But what about the holders of previous issues of certificates?

Dr C. W. Wickham-Jones, of Stockton-on-Tees, has drawn attention to the plight of savers who are still holding National Savings certificates issued before the war, the First to Sixth issues inclusive. It is not possible to determine the number of holders but it is known that the amount they have invested (based on the purchase price) is £4.02m.

The rate of interest on these certificates, which may be held indefinitely, is a miserable 5/12p (1d in old money) a month, a rate which will not vary "unless notice to the contrary is given by the Treasury".

The real rate of return that this interest represents is unforfeitable. It works out at just over 1.3 per cent for the First issue, rising to a generous 2.13 per cent in the case of the Sixth issue. And this is in an era when double figure interest rates have been commonplace.

Holders of subsequent issues fare much better. From time to time their extension terms are readjusted upwards and are not far out of line with the rates on the current issue of certificates. People, for example, who bought Twelfth issue certificates in 1966 will get a 7.54 per cent return on their savings this year.

Why, then, is the Government not prepared to offer similar increases to holders of pre-war certificates? It has to be assumed that it does not think it necessary to do so. The argument is, after all, that no one need stay with the old issues. They should be encashed and converted into the much more attractive current one.

Yes, of course, they should. No one would contest that point. But it is fairly obvious that the Government is probably dealing with elderly holders who do not have the initiative to do the "right" thing. A modest advertising campaign by the Department of National Savings in Scotland a few years ago failed to get the message over and the department cannot afford to circulate holders individually.

But is the fact that the Government has a "captive market" any excuse for not offering such savers a better deal? By the law of diminishing returns, the yield for these savers will further worsen as the years go by.

Fixed interest investment

Gilts afloat in a sea of change

The Bank and the Treasury

On a beautifully buoyant point, they took some miners and other hard-liners

And rapidly ran aground. But the Bank looked up to the money supply

and sounded a warning note. We hold the purse strings,

so don't ask too much. We're set on keeping afloat.

Afloat, Afloat, We're set on keeping afloat.

The gilt-edged market, like the foreign exchange market, has been trying to find its feet since the week before last.

So far it has not found its task particularly easy. On Thursday the market took a nasty lurch and it finished the week looking quite pale.

When the Treasury announced on Monday morning that it was to give up the struggle to hold down the value of sterling and leave market forces to determine the currency's worth, one might well have looked to the gilt market to have responded rather more enthusiastically.

But the market has not. It has been rather flat, and a higher value for the pound could, after all, be expected to support prices and help to the battle against inflation—all of which one might have thought should have been music to the ears of fixed interest investors.

In the event, the gilt market had to struggle to make much upward progress. In part this was because the market had sensed that something was in the wind at the end of the previous week.

Once the Chancellor had made it clear in his "mini-budget" that the Government had rejected the idea of neutralising the mounting flows of money into the country by permitting greater outward investment, the market immediately sniffed that the Government (apparently) opposed to the idea of tighter inward exchange controls had only one option left to it if it was to keep the growth in the money supply under control. To choke off at least part of the overseas demand for sterling, the policy of keeping sterling artificially undervalued would have to be continued.

But this anticipation by the market was not the only reason for its muted enthusiasm for its initial enthusiasm.

There was also the technical position. Would the fact that the Government had now bowed to what many overseas investors had seen as the inevitable—and just what they had all been waiting for—now induce those overseas investors to start taking their profits?

For North American investors in the gilt market, for instance, the capital gain on the gilt holdings and the capital gain on the currency added up to profits beyond their wildest dreams—gained partly, incidentally, at the expense of the British taxpayer.

To what extent overseas investors have in fact been making profits is difficult to tell. But while the possibility has been there—and it clearly increased over the course of the week as prospects on the labour/pay front worsened—there has been little incentive for British institutional investors to commit fresh funds to the market.

What happens next? Certainly, the bullish factors are now far more abundant than they were a couple of months ago. And once a market thinks that the upside potential is increasing, the temptation to take some profits obviously increases.

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

Miners make the market miserable

The spectre of another confrontation between the miners and the Government over pay and the decision to stop passing the pound at an artificially low level have given the industrial sector of the London stock market a difficult week.

With a scarcely a "genuine" buying in the week, the 77 index dropped 33.1 to 496.2 and now stands 48.6 below its level of a fortnight ago. In the process it has fallen below the 495 point generally reckoned to be the bottom end of its previous trading range and many dealers are hoping for a bounce move in the short run when a consolidation at these lower levels, broadly matching those of late August.

Being what was previously supposed to be a firm under-lying the week was a bad omen to the week when it sat on the shoulders of the major exporting companies of the Government's flotation of selling, rather than the benefits of inflation and the money supply.

But far worse was to come. News that the miners had surprisingly voted against a productivity deal — seen by many as a way of avoiding a fall in output — re-kindled fears of growing industrial unrest this winter and brought another wave of selling. Ever since the Heath Government fell in 1974 the market has seen the miners as the epitome of trade union militancy and the news of the ballot was out there was little relief from persistent, and sometimes heavy, selling.

Prices after finished the day well above their week levels but there was little sign of any genuine investment

interest. Predictably, government stocks moved sharply down on the starting move, because of the importance of this would bring to the money market supply growth. But first the miners' decision and, subsequently, the effect this had on sterling brought a wave of selling, some of it from abroad, and by the end of the week early gains had been lost.

In a week so dominated by external events domestic issues like company results tended to be overlooked. Nevertheless, the giant Reed Group, dipped 37p to 141p after profits which were below expectations and a statement which highlighted the group's problems in Canada.

In spite of financial more or less on target, however, it was caught up in the general retreat, losing 11p to 102p.

While Hoover, firm in recent weeks, lost the hope of a boost to consumer spending, it fell to 36p and ended 40p lower at 360p.

Contrary to some expectations, lists for the LMI shares offered by ICI were over-subscribed, while ICI itself was the most heavily sold of the industrial leaders as pessimism grew over its third-quarter figures due later this month.

The shares fell 41p to 363p.

A £40m bid to raise funds from shareholders in the Pennine Motor Group, which once was a major company, ended in a poor reception, the shares losing 22p to 182p, while another raising cash, Kwik Save discount, dropped 42p to 233p.

After the company's dividend had not been judged sufficient.

Speculation in Pease Property continued, but Leonard Fairclough denied an interest, or any intention to acquire it. Pease's shares ended at 173p.

David Moffat

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
334p	183p	De Beers	20p to 290p	Diamond price rise
80p	48p	Sidlow	8p to 88p	Bid hopes
75p	23p	Graham Wood	8p to 54p	Takeover talks
30p	85p	Wright Cons	11p to 37p	Speculative interest
50p	105p	S. Miley	25p to 305p	Tin price
235p	115p	Cone Gold	22p to 182p	£40m rights
280p	80p	Kwik Save	42p to 233p	Div disappoints
181p	98p	Distillers	25p to 164p	Major exporter
276p	140p	Reed Group	37p to 141p	Problems in Canada
445p	258p	ICI	41p to 363p	Search talk

Unit trust performance

Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Underlier index 1,200 from June 1, 1974 to 1,307.7. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +48.3%, over 3 years: +38.5%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, Graythorpe Place, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1ND.

FOUNDER	A	B	M & G Investment	51.6	107.8
1. & G Recovery	150.2	225.1	Britannia Invest Trust	51.8	85.0
2. & G Small Cap	107.2	212.4	Practical	48.1	125.0
3. & G Wall Street	91.2	207.2	Lawson Real Materials	47.0	85.0
4. & G Growth	90.2	209.4	Britannia Assets	46.1	85.0
5. & G International	85.1	202.3	Seaboard Commodities	46.7	85.0
6. & G Performance	83.9	112.8	Hambro Overseas Bonds	42.9	85.0
7. & G Recovery	82.8	112.8	North West Finance	40.4	85.0
8. & G Small Cap	82.8	112.8	Target Capital	37.4	85.0
9. & G Growth	82.8	112.8	Britannia Commodities	36.6	85.0
10. & G Special	82.1	133.5	Admiral Mins Comd	36.4	85.0
11. & G Capital	82.1	133.5	Midland Drayton Comd	29.1	85.0
12. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Invest Trust	27.7	85.0
13. & G Small Cap	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
14. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
15. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
16. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
17. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
18. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
19. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0
20. & G Growth	82.1	133.5	Britannia Assets	27.7	85.0

SPECIALIST	A	B
1. & P Ebor Prop Sh	94.9	118.4
2. & P Ebor Prop Sh	83.2	118.4
3. & P Ebor Prop Sh	78.8	118.4
4. & P Ebor Prop Sh	69.6	118.4
5. & P Ebor Prop Sh	65.1	118.4
6. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
7. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
8. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
9. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
10. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
11. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
12. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
13. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
14. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
15. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
16. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
17. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
18. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
19. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4
20. & P Ebor Prop Sh	61.2	118.4

Change since October 28, 1976, offer to bid, income reinvested.
Change since October 31, 1974, offer to bid, income reinvested.
Offer to bid to November 3, 1977.
Trust valued monthly.
Trust valued every two weeks.

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter
on all the subjects that matter

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Share split and £8.7m rights call from De La Rue knocks shares

By Alison Mitchell

For the second time in little over 18 months De La Rue shareholders are being asked to dip into their pockets. The banknote printing electronics group is raising £8.7m through a one-for-10 rights issue at 520p, and it is taking the opportunity to boost the dividend by over 50 per cent. But despite the additional news of the long-awaited share split, down from 10 to 1, the shares 45p to 570p.

De La Rue director Mr. Frederick King made no apology for making this second call so quickly. "The nature of the business has changed considerably since the last time and the directors do not want to reduce the basic capital spending programme."

Much of the money will be spent on fixed assets and the banknote printing electronics group on this side of the business, over the next couple of years will amount to more than £30m.

This, almost two thirds will be spent on fixed assets while a further £3m will be required to finance the increased turnover throughout

the business. The balance of £2.2m will go towards the research and development costs. Earlier this year the group sold its 60 per cent stake in ERMES International for £3.6m, payable over five years.

For shareholders there is an interim dividend of 10.5p and a proposed final of 19.3p making a total of 30p for the year — an increase of 51 per cent. Treasury approval has been granted.

In the six months to September 30 last, the group turned in a profit of £11.9m against £8.4m. However the 1976 figures included a loss from the Formula stake. Sales slipped from £75.8m to £51.1m. Stripping out the Formula contribution, the increase amounts to 43 per cent in the period. Earnings jumped from £2.4m to £3.5m.

Although chairman Sir Arthur Norman is forecasting another good year, the second half will not receive the same boost from the completion of exceptional contracts in the banknote business as the first six months.

De La Rue is also expecting a hiccup in the profits of its Swiss associate company, where the order book shows signs of a temporary slow down. Further growth is predicted for the subsidiary Crossfield Electronics and De La Rue Crossfield.

Sir Arthur Norman, chairman.

and this, combined with the rights, should provide the group with the ability to take advantage of future expansion opportunities.

Struggle is not over at Pennine

By Victor Forster

In spite of a drop of almost a third in first-half profits, Hull-based Feedex is cheerful. Turnover rose by 48 per cent to £3.6m in the six months to June 30, but pre-tax profits fell by 30 per cent to £316,000.

Mr. John Williams, chairman, points to the difficulties which faced the pig industry. The Feedex expertise in pig production is not a "disruptive effect" under production-experienced, the substantial contribution this sector normally makes was slashed.

At the same time, the margin on feed suffered as a direct result of extreme market conditions. However, feed sales from the two mills continues to

Feedex fall in first half but recovery outlook good

rise. Now, raw material prices are falling and pig prices are rising, a more buoyant time is seen for the feed and pig divisions.

The chairman is confident that second-half profits will be much better than the first. Even so, the group will probably be pushed to match the record £327,000 pre-tax achieved in 1976.

The new production line is under way at the Beverley Mill and this will more than double the output of pig feed at that mill to meet steadily rising sales.

In addition, there is still a tremendous opportunity to raise earnings as recent investments come into play.

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Stock markets

Index 33 points down on week and nervous selling persists

Contrary to widespread hopes of the previous evening, equities did not end the week with a technical rally, though many stocks managed to stay firm against the general trend.

But in the main, it was the same pattern as before, with nervous selling early in the day being followed by a lull in buying activity at the lower levels.

The FT Index, 53 off at 2pm, closed at 476.2, a net loss of 3.6 on the day and of 33.1 over what has been a disastrous week for the industrial pitches.

Gold-edged equities were equally uncertain, though longer maturities did manage to achieve early losses which

5p lower at 363p, making a drop of 41p over the week.

Touches of firmness were to be found in Dunlop at 83p, GKN 267p, Hawker Siddeley 177p Metal Box 306p and in front of figures, Lloyds at 255p.

There were also some firm features to be found in the financial sector. The clearing banks performed comparatively well with Barclays at 307p and Lloyds at 250p both unchanged on the day and National Westminster at 255p and Midland at 335p just a couple of points lower.

Some of the discount houses rallied from the fall of Thursday, notably Allen Harvey & Ross where the gain was 10p to 520p and Union, which rose a like amount to 430p. Though generally thin market, merchant

bankers to the fore were Brown Shipley 15p to 180p and Keybank Ullmann which edged ahead to 43p.

The long-awaited share split, coupled with a dividend — boosting rights issue, did little for De La Rue which slumped 45p to 470p, while the Crumpton scrip traded at a £1.62 discount on the £10 partly-paid price. More than 80 per cent went back to the underwriters.

Speculative interest was directed into Radley Fashions which ended 4p to the good at 30p, but speculative interest going the other way were RRF, down 14p to 108p, Park Farms 33p to 310p — profits were taken, Spink & Son 7p to 285p

stretched to £1. A promising rally at the start and finished on a profit was taken with gains of half a point all but lost by the close. In some cases, short dates edged ahead again after hours.

Continued bearish comment on the forthcoming third quarter profits left ICI another

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
ICI	—	0.24(0.15)	0.91(0.58)	0.87(0.62)	9/12	0.87(0.62)
Berry Text (F)	—	0.82(0.496)	13.11(11.186)	NU(1.13)	—	0.52(1.13)
Barway (F)	12.3(16.2)	0.97(1.4)	2.4(2.3)	—	—	—
Davies & New (F)	40.2(30.3)	1.32(0.84)	34.2(21.1)	0.92(0.8)	5/1	19.58(13.08)
De La Rue (F)	5.5(7.98)	0.21(0.1)	0.21(0.1)	0.21(0.1)	4/1	—
Dowdell (F)	2.63(1.16)	0.31(0.45)	0.07(0.266)	—	—	—
Feedex (F)	9.83(6.58)	0.02(0.066b)	0.07(0.266)	—	—	—
Finney (F)	1.81(1.3)	0.17(0.12)	0.17(0.12)	—	—	—
Graham Wood (F)	2.1(1.8)	0.17(0.12)	0.17(0.12)	—	—	—
Headline (F)	2.04(1.54)	0.16(0.15)	0.16(0.15)	—	—	—
Herman Smith (F)	4.7(4.7)	0.05(0.23)	0.05(0.23)	0.25(0.43)	4/1	0.25(0.43)
James (F)	2.0(1.1)	0.29(0.23)	0.29(0.23)	—	—	—
Wm. J. (F)	1.85(1.08)	0.08(0.08b)	0.08(0.08b)	—	—	—
Lamont Higgs (F)	1.1(1.1)	0.08(0.08b)	0.08(0.08b)	—	—	—
Overseas (F)	2.1(1.1)	0.08(0.08b)	0.08(0.08b)	—	—	—
Overseas (F)	2.1(1.1)	0.08(0.08b)	0.08(0.08b)	—	—	—
Pro Laundry (F)	0.42(0.41)	0.03(0.006)	0.03(0.006)	—	—	—
Roberts Ad (F)	8.9(3.7)	0.25(0.24)	0.25(0.24)	—	—	—
Rush & Tompkins (F)	22.0(17.55)	0.44(0.47)	0.44(0.47)	0.39(0.87)	9/1	0.39(0.87)
Stewart (F)	1.05(0.92)	0.07(0.06)	0.07(0.06)	—	—	—
Geo M. Whaley (F)	1.58(1.51)	0.16(0.31b)	0.16(0.31b)	—	—	—
Willshaw Sec (F)	1.51(1.2)	0.11(0.08)	0.11(0.08)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Shareholders in Business News dividends are shown net of tax. Forecasts are in £ millions. b Loss. c Dollars. d Pounds.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 4. — Prices rallied on the New York Stock Exchange today in what was viewed generally as a technical recovery from a sharp decline last week. Winners outnumbered losers by better than a three-to-one margin.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 1.82 at 802.67. Some 67 issues declined against 105 advances and 12 issues unchanged.

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Court of Appeal:

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-
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Very easy credit conditions prevailed at the end of a comfortable week on Lombard Street yesterday. The Federal Reserve Bank bought out the surplus by adding an extremely large amount of Treasury bills to both the balance sheet and the vault.

Interbank rates opened at about 3½ per cent, but houses started taking money at 3 per cent and under. The market was so loose that only 2 per cent per cent for fresh funds was asked for a few minutes. Closing balances were found around 3 per cent.

The market was faced with a substantial take-up of Treasury bills and there was a sizeable rise in the note circulation as money was taken out of the vaults and spending circulation. Bankers' balances were some way over the limit and there was a large overnight advance in the money market.

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 5%

1st Announced 14/10/77

Closing Bank Rate 6%

Discount Rate 10%

Weekend High 2

Low 1

Week Fixed 24-26

Treasury Bills (Date)

1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

Prime Bank Bills (Date)

1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

10 Year (Date)

1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

1 month	0.50%	12 months	7.50%
3 months	0.75%	15 months	7.50%
6 months	1.00%	18 months	7.50%
9 months	1.25%	21 months	7.50%
12 months	1.50%	24 months	7.50%
15 months	1.75%	27 months	7.50%
18 months	2.00%	30 months	7.50%
21 months	2.25%	33 months	7.50%
24 months	2.50%	36 months	7.50%
27 months	2.75%	39 months	7.50%
30 months	3.00%	42 months	7.50%
33 months	3.25%	45 months	7.50%
36 months	3.50%	48 months	7.50%
39 months	3.75%	51 months	7.50%
42 months	4.00%	54 months	7.50%
45 months	4.25%	57 months	7.50%
48 months	4.50%	60 months	7.50%
51 months	4.75%	63 months	7.50%
54 months	5.00%	66 months	7.50%
57 months	5.25%	69 months	7.50%
60 months	5.50%	72 months	7.50%
63 months	5.75%	75 months	7.50%
66 months	6.00%	78 months	7.50%
69 months	6.25%	81 months	7.50%
72 months	6.50%	84 months	7.50%
75 months	6.75%	87 months	7.50%
78 months	7.00%	90 months	7.50%
81 months	7.25%	93 months	7.50%
84 months	7.50%	96 months	7.50%
87 months	7.75%	99 months	7.50%
90 months	8.00%	102 months	7.50%
93 months	8.25%	105 months	7.50%
96 months	8.50%	108 months	7.50%
99 months	8.75%	111 months	7.50%
102 months	9.00%	114 months	7.50%
105 months	9.25%	117 months	7.50%
108 months	9.50%	120 months	7.50%
111 months	9.75%	123 months	7.50%
114 months	10.00%	126 months	7.50%
117 months	10.25%	129 months	7.50%
120 months	10.50%	132 months	7.50%
123 months	10.75%	135 months	7.50%
126 months	11.00%	138 months	7.50%
129 months	11.25%	141 months	7.50%
132 months	11.50%	144 months	7.50%
135 months	11.75%	147 months	7.50%
138 months	12.00%	150 months	7.50%
141 months	12.25%	153 months	7.50%
144 months	12.50%	156 months	7.50%
147 months	12.75%	159 months	7.50%
150 months	13.00%	162 months	7.50%
153 months	13.25%	165 months	7.50%
156 months	13.50%	168 months	7.50%
159 months	13.75%	171 months	7.50%
162 months	14.00%	174 months	7.50%
165 months	14.25%	177 months	7.50%
168 months	14.50%	180 months	7.50%
171 months	14.75%	183 months	7.50%
174 months	15.00%	186 months	7.50%
177 months	15.25%	189 months	7.50%
180 months	15.50%	192 months	7.50%
183 months	15.75%	195 months	7.50%
186 months	16.00%	198 months	7.50%
189 months	16.25%	201 months	7.50%
192 months	16.50%	204 months	7.50%
195 months	16.75%	207 months	7.50%
198 months	17.00%	210 months	7.50%
201 months	17.25%	213 months	7.50%
204 months	17.50%	216 months	7.50%
207 months	17.75%	219 months	7.50%
210 months	18.00%	222 months	7.50%
213 months	18.25%	225 months	7.50%
216 months	18.50%	228 months	7.50%
219 months	18.75%	231 months	7.50%
222 months	19.00%	234 months	7.50%
225 months	19.25%	237 months	7.50%
228 months	19.50%	240 months	7.50%
231 months	19.75%	243 months	7.50%
234 months	20.00%	246 months	7.50%
237 months	20.25%	249 months	7.50%
240 months	20.50%	252 months	7.50%
243 months	20.75%	255 months	7.50%
246 months	21.00%	258 months	7.50%
249 months	21.25%	261 months	7.50%
252 months	21.50%	264 months	7.50%
255 months	21.75%	267 months	7.50%
258 months	22.00%	270 months	7.50%
261 months	22.25		

Applications	\$701m	allotted -	\$600m
Holds at	\$95.55	received	7%
Last week	\$95.55	received	42%
Average rate	4.771%	Last week	4.770%
Next week	\$600m	replace	\$300m

[illegible]

Union Carbide 4 1/2	1982	89	91
Warner Lambert 4 1/2	1987	77	79
Karox Corp 5 1/8	..	79	81
Source: Kilder, - Fambro - Securities Limited			

[illegible]

Massey v Crown Life Insurance Company agreement to stipulate what the legal relationship between them

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Eveleigh

A man who, after having been employed by an insurance company as a manager under a contract of employment, confined to carry out the same functions for the company but under a contract by which he became taxable as a self-employed person, was held not to be an employee for the purposes of bringing a claim for wrongful dismissal.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr John Linde's Massey from the dismissal of his appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Mr Justice Kinnear Brown, Mr A. C. Elythorn and Mr A. J. Nicol, sitting in the industrial tribunal, on a preliminary issue, that he could not pursue a claim for unfair dismissal because he was

not employed by the respondents, Crown Life Insurance Company, but was in fact and law a self employed person. The Master also ruled for Mr. Massey; Mr. Anthony Roswood testified the company.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that a person could only com-

plain of unfair dismissal if he was an employee. Mr. Massey had been the manager of the company's Ilford branch. From 1971 to 1973 the company had treated him as a servant, paying him wages and deducting tax. In 1973, pursuant to the advice of his accountant and with the agreement

In 1973 he was alerted to the advantages of wearing one hat, and to achieve that the parties entered into a new written agreement. It was the substance of that contract with its written terms that distinguished the present case from *Ferguson*. Contemporaneously with the new agreement a 'new general agency' agreement was entered into with the same parties.

was a servant. One had to go back to the time of the master and servant relationship between the parties was that of master and servant and the master was not bound to the parties could not alter the truth of the relationship by putting a different label on it.

On the other hand, the very terms of an agreement could alter the legal situation in which parties stood and the legal consequences. If there was no illegality and it was a genuine agreement the only way to change the status was to alter the agreement. Mr. Gummie did change his status.

When there was a situation which was doubtful or ambiguous it was open to the parties to call in the arbitrator. Lord Justice Braithwaite agreed. The appeal was dismissed. Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Resling, King, Aylett & Co: Coward Chance.

Regina v Hughes and Mr Green received severe head injuries. A year later Mr Green

Before Lord Justice Cummfng memory was still patchy and he had difficulty in talking. The prosecution case was that his in-

At a trial, where the real issue was whether the victim of an attack with an iron bar was a fair-haired man or a dark-skinned man, who had been talking to him earlier, one of whom was fair haired and the other dark-skinned, the judge, who was fair haired, was not objective, nor was the jury, who were fair haired, in coming to being for the fair haired man and thus not the victim. How, whether he had been attacked by a fair haired man or a dark-skinned man, was not a description of his assailant—over though the victim had first identified his attacker with a fair haired man.

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Mr. Felix Wiley, QC, and Mr. Stephen Wiley for the appellant; Mr. Brian Wilson for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that Mr Greer was misbehaving in his lorry outside his home, and that the lorry had seriously damaged the appellant's Triumph car, which contained the appellant. Mr Shepherd and Mr Greer had been in the lorry for 20 minutes of "compensation and discussion of particulars, a fight and an exchange of particulars, a fight and an exchange of particulars."

He said in the first trial, that that was the real issue in the case. He said that the appellant had stopped the trial. Similarly, an objection could be taken to the evidence of the description of the lorry as being a "compensation and discussion of particulars, a fight and an exchange of particulars."

The appeal was dismissed.

Mr. WILLIAMS's jaw was broken. Solicitors: L. R. Burke & Co.
Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

McGrady v McGrady was living on a disability pension of \$16.50 a week.

When considering the variation of a maintenance order made years ago, the fall in the purchasing power of the pound was a factor.

The court allowed a wife's appeal from the refusal of Liverpool City justices to increase an award of £150 a week which had been varied in 1948 from an order of £2 a week in the wife's favour in 1945 on the ground of the husband's unemployment. In such circumstances, the court should have regard to the value of the award in 1945 in the light of the purchasing power of the pound today when £12 was needed to buy the equivalent of £2 then; and the difference between the wife's present means and what she received when she was working.

MR JUSTICE ARNOLD, who was sitting with Mr Justice Wood, considered it inappropriate to increase the order because the parties had lived separate lives since 1944. She had earned £4 a week in 1970. Applying the one-third rule as a starting point and reflecting in the order the shortness of the marriage and the long separation his Lordship would substitute £2 a week for the £1.50.

The first case cited in *Condit v Jenkins* (October 23) was *Bull v Bull* (1855) 1 Q.B. 234.

In *President of India v John Math & Sons Ltd.* (October 28), Gauri Kewliffie & Co. were agents for J. N. Taylor & Co., Man-

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
Afore ye go

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

Weekend

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

Trading post

They could hardly be prettier, more colourful, more fun and yet more elegant than they are at General Trading Company, an apt name despite the prosaic undertones because the old general trading posts were where the fun began after long periods on some dull or monotonous task. To go into the shop is to be bathed with a feeling of luxury and a longing to spend and to give. To open up their leaflet is to get some idea of the charm and versatility of the place.

On one side of the opened leaflet are gifts for under £5 including some very sturdy, heavy-based rumblers with initials sandblasted on to their curved sides in large and important letters, and all for £1.35 the tumbler (40p postage). Then there is a dainty ashtray or pin or paperclip tray, of heavy brass, made in India in the shape of a flattened apple and complete with leaves and stalk, the whole just 3 1/2 inches long and rather better looking than the price of £1.45 suggests (22p).

A little pottery cachepot is realistically patterned to look like bamboo canes and would be charming with an African violet in it—the cachepot is £4.95 (£1). The garden cushion really works but looks too

pretty to be that functional. A floral patterned fabric exudes citronella to keep away the insects and the underside of the cushion is coated with PVC to be even more practical. With such forethought, you will hardly be surprised that the cushions are waterproof and that the price is £4.60 (35p). The Meadow Herb pack to make pot-pourri is £2.80 (25p) and the Crabtree and Evelyn soaps are their usual tempting and fragrant selves in their rosewater packs for Musk, Eglantine and Damask rose scents at £1.80 for three tablets, also boxed (45p).

Gallery brass trays are handsome and are gleaming to look light but to feel solid in diameters from 8 1/2 inches through 9 1/2 inches and 11 inches to 12 inches. Prices are, in order of size, £1.50 (45p); £2 (65p); £2.50 (85p); and £3.50 (85p). Try also little brass oval boxes for the sweetening tablets, just 4 inches long by 1 1/2 inches deep, woven from brass strips and with lift-off lid for £1.80. Or there are plain, shiny brass boxes with flinged lids at £1.20 (35p for each box).

Hand-made especially for GTC are dark, cool, crisp, peppermint bitter-lemon or bitter-drain discs of chocolate in green, gold or red foil, in marbled boxes holding 10 for £1.50 (40p). Fascinate children of all ages from five to 95 with pads holding 100 sheets of writing or scribbling paper shaped like elephants, pigs and birds. Stick a pencil in the eye and keep it by the phone or in the office. Roughly 8 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches, they are £2.50 each (40p). And for mugs that could displace the teacups, give the Flowery Compost china mug

especially designed and made for Tiffany, the breakfast tumbler in New York. The name is Flowish, the capacity half a pint and the price £3.10 (31p).

Above £5 is a cheese bell, as I am assured they are called, a lovely thing in Mason's Ironstone, opulent with fruit and leaves, 9 1/2 inches long and fit to hold 1 1/2 of the best cheese at £6.40 (£1). And, if I may remind readers, the best cheese comes by the truckle at around 50p or 75p and over from Priory Farm, Chewton Farm, Chewton Mendip, Somerset (tel. Chewton Mendip 560).

Meanwhile, back at General Trading, they also have early morning china sprinkled with little snowflakes for luck; a cork ice bucket; an amazing, massive Spode jug, about three feet around its portly girth, for £40 in a blue Italian pattern, just ideal for the punch; Magmix, the efficient French cork machine that grates, slices, wires, liquidizes and kneads the dough all in one compact goblet; a marvellous carpet bag of which range no two are alike because all are hand-made from cleaned, lined and double stitched pieces of old carpet. Strong corners and leather handles that adapt to shoulder straps make it practical as well as quaintly pretty and, at 15 1/2 inches high on a 1 1/2 inch wide base it is good carrying value as a handbag, feminine briefcase or for over-the-shoulder use. There are more things, so many things, well-designed but no-nonsense leaflets so send to General Trading Company, 144 Sharn Street (the Sharn Square end), London SW1X 9BL (01-730 0411).

Gifts galore

When Parrots opened, the Fulham Road, even near South Kensington, was still in the throes of becoming a good shopping area. It had one or two good shops that seemed well for the future and had been established by Habitas (now Conran) near what is always called the Michelin corner. Now, from the luxuriant Flower House-along to the smart night-wear shops called Night Owls,

there is much to tempt you including a host of lovely things in paper at Paperchase, which is spacious and packed with enchanting displays of cards, postcards, calendars, diaries, papers, paper plates and table napkins, wrapping paper, and a lot of table accessories that may lure you long to give parties and dinner parties. A place for those lower-priced gifts that make people happy.

Parrots is at 56 Fulham Road, London SW3 (01-584 5698) and is as much an all-England gift shop as a place to visit in person. The merchandise is different and is great fun being chosen with wit and taste. The silver catalogue, very jubilee, gives more than 600 ideas and

can be bought for 50p. Sturdy pens from Cartier at £70 and see that ubiquitous pen-calculator, this time accompanied by a pen that is also a digital watch and calendar (£29.40 and £39.80 respectively with 30p postage). Or what about a minute refrigerator to take in the moisture needs of the plant, looking rather like a modern periscope or a sawn-off golf club, it is the best design I have seen and it costs less than others at £5.95 (35p). It purrs when the plant is happy, cries or gives a shrill whistle when thirsty and checks mobility for more fertilizer. The promised probe is ultra sensitive, but so are plants and I shall soon put this on my lists of wants.

Every jewelry is so good here that I wish I didn't wonder whether elephants are becoming extinct to create it, so I would personally look at the gold jewelry which is modern and chunky, costing a lot of money at £300-plus but giving value. Book-match covers, lighter cases and note pads are smart, as is the container on a chain for Frezzy herb pillows and covered hangers, bedroom mules, sponge bags and pouches. Will take anyone anywhere, even to the stateless homes, for Christmas. Little heart-shaped keyrings are something I have never seen before and they come from Italy to Parrots for sale at £2.85 (15p). Cheque book covers bearing the phrase "Rich Rich" is an 80p joke that assumes many a youngster (15p postage) and Italy is also responsible for green and white rabbit-shaped tureens that are so much prettier than they sound at £12.80p (£1.20).

A zebra-striped tray should wake up early-morning tea drinkers with a start but pretty Limoges china ashtrays and trinket boxes should soothe anyone. Children will adore many of the toys—which are often at low prices—but I think you will want to buy as many of the toys for grown-ups as for little ones. Joke ornaments like miniature loo and bathroom sets are not my taste, but I have to confess that they are well designed and I am amused by the top-and-tail soaps from Italy. Busts, busts, ending in a neck hung with the classic three-row pearl necklaces is matched by the butterfly bottom, both they need a few more. Little gift boxes at £1.00 or cut Little gifts at £1 or £2.5, you really will find so much that is original at Parrots that you cannot go wrong. Special numbers for Christmas orders 589 3212.

Eating & drinking

The prime factor in Christmas eating and drinking must be the turkey and the beef, the freezer and frozen foods people, are doing their bit by holding prices so that at £5.44 a 12lb bird is now only 60p more than it was last year. Which is pretty good when you consider that they are doing Matthews, plump, unwaisted birds which have been worked in under the skin so that they need no basting but come out moistly sweet. In stock are the popular sizes, so you should be able to buy exactly the size you want instead of having to buy ever or go short. At Bejam they started their Christmas shopping and planning last February, so that we could all plan ahead and be free on Christmas Day. Many of their prices are down from last year, many are the same and the few increases are small on their basic lines—which are rather less basic than most such lists. The self-basting Matthews Golden Norfolk turkey is 57p per lb which proves that Bejam's planning and tough attitude with suppliers would not be ashamed of being used for budgeting. Cakes, smoked salmon and other delicacies because they have bought them well and there is certainly no shame in freezer food these days if it allows the householder to be with the guests and family.

If you can store smoked salmon without freezing, you will get a really first-class item from Nigel D. Mizen, Knights Lane, Dunsfold, Surrey (Dunsfold 468). Obviously not Scots salmon, but the fish are carefully and knowledgeably chosen by Mizen who knows what to look for and who does his own smoking. It sells at £4.20 per lb plus 6p postage. You can freeze it, of course, but do not unwrap it. If you live near the place, Mizen's smoked salmon mousse which is great but cannot be posted. Quail, a nice change from the richer foods of Christmas, is available at Mizen's in so many different ways, always reliable, tender because it is so young, and fast to cook for the same reason, as well as quick to thaw out. They arrive fresh but can be frozen if wrapped and protected really well. Available from the end of November at £5.76 per dozen plus £1.27 postage (a dozen is the minimum order). Wash down whatever you

drink with a good wine and buy from Les Amis du Vin, which is a friendly shop in London where you get good wine along with good advice or a mail order business, as it best suits you. The shop is open from 10 am to 8 pm Monday to Friday and until 4 pm on Saturdays and you will love browsing among the really original wines, buying cooking wines, falling in love with some of the antique glasses and being intrigued by the names and places on the labels which will be new to you. If your taste is for stronger stuff then choose from 80 malt whiskies. I found it hard to believe that anyone would stock 80 but was assured that connoisseurs of malts have the fiercest loyalties and are not only enthusiastic about what they want but will not take substitutes.

The Mailly champagne, exclusive to Les Amis, is one of the best surprises you could give or keep to yourself. Mailly is a village in the Champagne district with all the vines classified as 100 per cent. The producers broke away from the others in 1929 and dug a 16-kilometre tunnel in order to get their Champagnes out rather than lose their distinctive identity or risk receiving the same fine by those with poorer standards. This champagne has style and the rose derived colour by leaving the grape skins with the juice before the first fermentation, makes it the perfect celebration tipple—the colour stimulates the right mood and the flavour delights.

What you get from Les Amis du Vin is good value rather than superlative prices—and a zest for adventure. The wines are chosen by David Wolfe, absolutely my favourite expert because he tastes and recommends without too many preconceived ideas. The service and the atmosphere live up to his tastes and you will find beginners as happy in the shop or with the mail order lists as connoisseurs and dedicated enthusiasts. They have also just

brought out a little catalogue that includes some of drinking accessories like a tastevin that is bound to appeal to a great many and which, silver plated or a long chain, will make many a drinker proud to wear it. To personal shoppers it is £5.50 but, alas, it is £10.95 by mail and good value even at that, nestled in a box for presentation in the grand manner. There is also a fine silver-plated decanting funnel at £15 with which, they suggest, you could sieve the tea in the spirit of those who line their raincoats with mink. Ask if this can be posted safely as it is not yet in the mail order list, which also has good corkstoppers, champagne stoppers, cork pullers, silver-plated corks to keep the wine overnight, replicas of antique bla labels or of Ask about the Newsletter service.

Wine books include the Booser's Diary at £1.10, due at any time when I called in but not yet there so I cannot describe it, a number of leading works on wines and other drinks, the aforementioned

accessories and others, and of course the wines themselves of a wine token will solve many of your giving and getting problems besides adding to the traditional meritment. Les Amis du Vin is near the middle of Baker Street and parking is not bad in that area for there are many meters. The address is 51 Chiltern Street, London W1M 1HQ (01-487 3419).

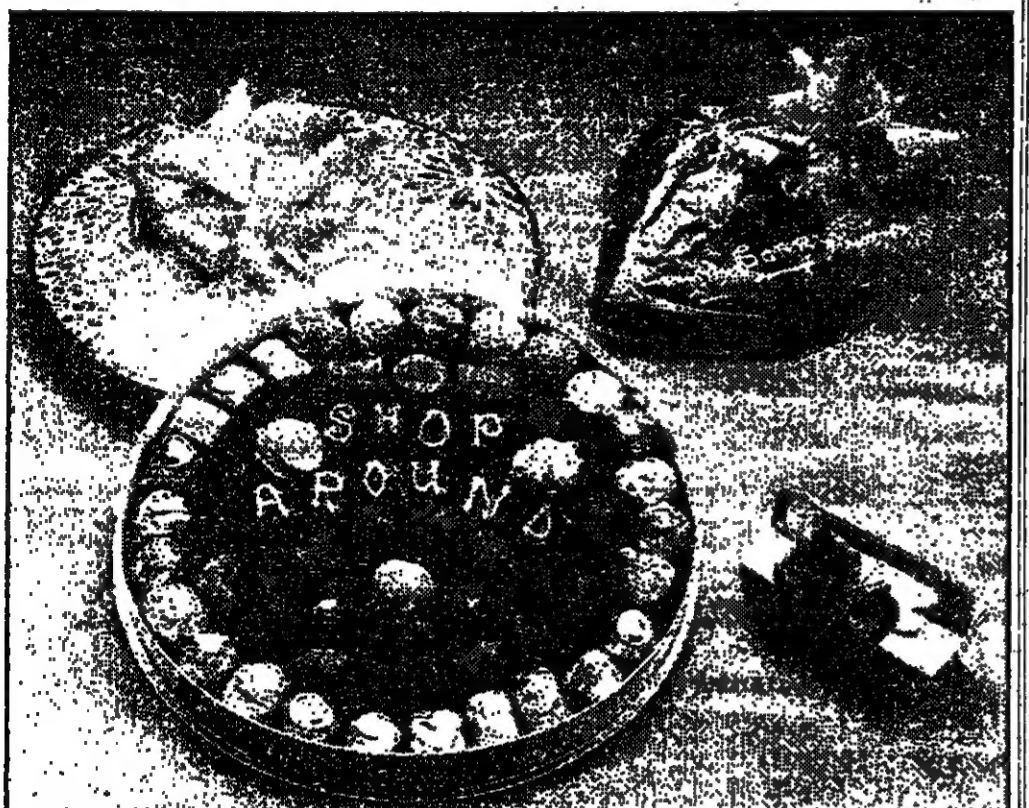
Jackson's of Piccadilly—it is hard to decide whether their catalogue is best included under the eating and drinking or under the general stores heading, for it now features home accessories like mirrors and aprons or tea or champagne dishes as well as food and wine. An interesting, bamboo-framed glass painting is a lush basket of fruit and sells in various basic colours. The herb, cheese, potato, canned delicacies and exotic foods mean that you will need to spend most of the evening browsing through this catalogue, which costs 50p by post (35p to personal shoppers who can then make out their armchair lists). New are the Jackson's own label

foods, first-class gourmet lines for the most part. At 171 Piccadilly, London W1, (01-6366) Sloane Street, London SW1, or Halsey and Sons, Market Place, Hitchin, Herts.

Grays is an old-fashioned place with modern methods. The service is first-class, the food as reliable as ever and the banquets for banquets, off-manus, all in cuts, that give him the right aura but leave him time for rancore. You will never have a wide range of canned foods than in this catalogue and you will also be able to order wines, dried flowers, pot plants like polystichias and glass fruits as well as special silver jubilee candles. A containing half a pound of a special tea. They organize gift services overseas, although we are rather close for Christmas for many parts of the world as they need a few days' notice before the end of November. So send for the leaflets and catalogue at once, and may I particularly commend their soup. The address is Grays of World's Orchard Street, Worcester (Worcester 352386).

Scotland Direct has always specialized in Scottish jewelry, glass, pottery and many other gift lines, dedicated exclusively to Scottish wares. Now, the Scottish Gourmet, a division which offers exclusive food and drink on the same lines. Launched as a club last May, it has proved popular and has a list that is not short enough to make ordering easy. Fine cheeses from pastures overlooking the Moray Firth or from Galloway could go with some fine Ceylon teas which are referred to as Scottish cups because they are blended and packed by the Mierose family which set up business in 1812 in Edinburgh and was involved in the Union trade. The least Scottish Macduet, at £8.95 the three-bottle pack, is sold because it goes so well with Scottish smoked fish—the wines of Scotland being what they are, the club needs to include a few foreigners.

There are some rare whiskies, handmade chocolates, butter, shortbread, some malts to please, Arbroath smokies, smoked trout or fresh salmon and, of course, a few grouse that feed on the tender grass, tops of the ling and the heather and, in autumn, on local ground fruits like blackberries. This helps to create its unique flavour and it is supplied oven-ready, stuffed with a traditional Highland mix of oatmeal and whisky. At this rate some body will have to think of a Scottish word for blarney, but, seriously, these young grouse sound wonderful. £7.50 the brace and I wish you bon appetit. The address is The Lunninghouse, New Lanark, Lanarkshire (Lanark 2574).



Chocolates

There are chocolate connoisseurs and enthusiasts as there are for wine, and they will rarely be happy with anything but the best. Clare's Chocolates are to be found at 3 Park Road, Baker Street, London, NW1, or at 163 George Street, W1 (01-262 1906 or 01-262 8428). There is no real mail order service as such, but they do arrange posting or you can buy in time to post yourself. Their novelties are many and they have even been asked to make an Easter egg enclosing a diamond ring, a gift for her, she accepted with joy. The business is owned by the Dobrins, who came here 50 years ago from a famous Berlin chocolate house. They use 200-year-old recipes, real fruit, real cream and so on and their chocolates taste like it.

The heart you see here is £4.50 or £5.50 according to size, is filled with chocolate and adorned with a suitable message than can be anything from "I love you" to "Get well". The little golden boxes with the carrying handles are enchanting at 30p and there is a double size for £1.60. Companies could give them because each box can be printed with the giver's name for roughly £50 per 2,000 boxes. Mr Dobrin claims that too few people care properly for their chocolates, which should last well in constant temperatures of around 65/68°F. They should never be left in the fridge or near radiators and should not be carried in heated

cars so, if driving your chocolate gift to a friend, pack it so that it is well insulated.

You can get Clare's list complete with packing and postal charges and you will see quite a range including bitter-mint crisps, after-dinner mints, mouth-watering Harlequin boxes full of candies, jellies, fondants and chocolates or of Continental favourites like nougats, pralines, macarons, nuts, hard centres and truffles. But you will give joy to anyone who has named boxes like the one shown here. The letters are creamed on, not stuck on, and the smallest size on which it can reasonably be done is the 1 1/2 size at £3.70 (the message is from about 30p or 50p extra according to what it reads). This classic assortment goes up to 14 1/2 boxes for £13 and any of them can be posted all over the world as they regularly are. And do not forget, if you want to give diamond rings for St Valentine's or Easter day, start ordering your heart or your eye in good time.

Perhaps the most famous name in chocolates is Charbonnel et Walker, who will post to anywhere from New Zealand to Alaska and whose chic, glossy chocolate-coloured boxes are a temptation in itself. I like their simple white boxes with the golden cords and the dark chocolate assortments, but more extensive and unusual gift might be the cigar drums of coffee crisp batons at £2.25. Charbonnel also does the message boxes, in the Boite Blanche drums and moulded and gold-folied pieces of chocolate, names or words. Prices range from a 1 1/2 box with 14 letters or numbers at £5.55 up to 10 1/2 boxes at £38.95 for which you can have 50 letters or numbers. Bittermints are £2.85 per lb. But what I love most from this

102-year-old shop are the fancy things, like the excavator, which can be trimmed or mounted with cats, dogs, ponies or even the rather less domestic elephant. The ginger chocolates are terrific, much to my tampering, and the enchantingly floral, oval theatre boxes are worth keeping just to look at when the chocolates are eaten. They make their own old centres and truffles. But you will give joy to anyone who has named boxes like the one shown here. The letters are creamed on, not stuck on, and the smallest size on which it can reasonably be done is the 1 1/2 size at £3.70 (the message is from about 30p or 50p extra according to what it reads). This classic assortment goes up to 14 1/2 boxes for £13 and any of them can be posted all over the world as they regularly are. And do not forget, if you want to give diamond rings for St Valentine's or Easter day, start ordering your heart or your eye in good time.

Godiva chocolates are to be found in the Richeux restaurants—each has its own counter for good chocolates and charming, decorative novelties. Godiva head office is at 108-110 Brent Street, London NW4 2RH (01-202 0122), but they retail only at Seefeld Palace at 88-90 Regent Street (01-434 4678). This specialty is the gift box which can cost up to £20. The silk boxes are changed every two or three months to blend with the various seasons and the Christmas sales are ready in late November. They also post world wide and can meet many a special demand.

Goblets



Sip the wines and whiskies from a Stuart crystal intialled goblet. This goblet 30107 with the curved stem is 5 inches tall and costs £6.50—a noble gift. There is another goblet (30252) which is 5 1/2 inches high with an air-tight stem, at £12.75, more romantic than classic but it requires 12 weeks for delivery. Goblets with single engraved initials are in stock at Mulberry Hall, St Margaret, York (York 20736). You can have two initials but delivery is protracted and the charge is £2 per extra initial. Postage and packing is £1.25 each, regardless of quantity ordered. Even on the 30107 only goblets with single initials are in stock and more are charged extra and also take three months as do the brandy goblet at £7 and the pint beer tankard at £6.75. Leaflets available.

there, too, as a Photopuzzle jigsaw measuring 9 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches. Take it to pieces and send it to the address below, they all make it together and guess the finished result but enclose a small prize (wrapped up) for the one who shouts the answer.

Send the photograph, monochrome or colour but no transparencies please, to Studio 4, 62A Elsworth Road, London NW3 and wait four or

five weeks until the jigsaw comes back from Switzerland. Obviously you can give it whole or instant impact but, even if it is to be a puzzle, it is that much more intriguing if they are told the pieces must be made up for a very special person. A lovely, fun gift that costs every penny of it. Postage etc. The final date for Christmas orders is November 15.

leaflet which offers ingredients for port, port, herbs for your own recipes, and the predictable accessories like soap, sachets and dower-scenting sachets which do make such pretty, happy presents.

But there is another delightful herb collection, from Tumbler Bottom Herb Farm which is a real gem. Red stock, Somerset (Radstock 3452). I cannot resist a bundle of asparagus sticks at 9p or snap leaves for a lady who is always green and can peel off one scented leaf at a time from her little booklet, sold in three booklets for £1 or six for £1.95.

Guy Cooper and Gordon Taylor, who run Tumbler Bottom, are refugees from the city rat race and are loving what they have learned about herbs, growing their own and indeed their commercial adaptations. They have set up shops at Beaulieu and at Woburn Abbey and put together a range of gifts from books in sleep little books (all over everywhere). They sell the plants in season and there cannot be a single herb missing from the long list. They are not cheap but who is these days? The gift leaflet is free, the herb catalogue is 20p.

by one of the leading stone-masons to smooth your pastry and cake work and the white willow-basket cheese tray are radiant of a graceful age when servants below stairs did much of the work—but all translate to modern ethnic kitchens as long as there is space. Mellor does the green glass bottles, curried, short, and stumpy with a cascade recorder combined with a calculator is £20. The President's address is 151 Meadowfield Road, Langley, Slough, Berks.

David Mellor is the smartest, tidest ironmonger you will ever visit. A good designer in various materials, Mellor is a man who can furnish and his own gift taste and you can select with him from a pump catalogue with some 900 illustrations and I cannot think that any single thing is missing. The basketwork cutlery tray, the marble pastry slab, made

Department stores

Most of the stores still produce their catalogues, workmanlike and packed, like the Heal's version. Christmas shopping is helped at Heal's by the customer's car park (which is not always full) and by the enormous number of buses that run near it—to say nothing of a couple of pretty local Tube stations (Goodge Street and Euston Square). You can arrange for a pushchair and stimulate yourself to even more expenditure the healthy way at the Crank's healthfood self-service restaurant or buy health

to take home with you. Herbs, spices, kitchen things that please and good cakes vie for your favour with the original Farrow's coffee in old, old looking tins from the early designs. Superb wine glasses, a whole mass of little presents like sachets and bath essence make the stocking easy to fill while rather glamorous photo frames and backgammon could help a Christmas Eve. Heal's is, need I tell you, at 196 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1 (01-636 1666) or at Tunbridge, Guildford, Surrey. You can save a lot of money on normally expensive leather furniture right now.

Harrods is what you would predict, coolly and casually rich and sumptuous with such graceful beauties as a perfect, clear-crystal flying dolphin on a chrome stand, made by Daum, where superb crystal comes from, and a gunner at £180. Very, very expensive modern glass and chrome furniture

should be bought to go with the dolphin, as should an unusual music cabinet all in white than white acrylic (mindful of a friend's car that is back to front and heading towards a cassette deck, amplifier and so forth all for £1,049). An exquisite Lalique bottle is filled with perfume and stands proudly for £75 and would look good with the "corsetshell" hand mirror at £120. Lingerie, jewelry, pure silk scarves, fine kid gloves and even a satin-finished nylon umbrella are all at prices you would rarely expect to pay for such things but, I must confess, they look expensive and understatedly expensive at that—which is the true sign that they cost a lot. Harrods is at Knightsbridge—actually in Brompton Road but they have always managed to hang on to the Knightsbridge address—London SW1. Into a similar category of expensive but looking it are the gifts from Jemmers catalogue

(simply addressed Princess Street, Edinburgh). Classic shirts, sweaters and skirts for women, short or long, are simple and so English. Apart from a charming handknit vest in pure cashmere, the leather items are good. To leather, Jemmers has dug out a lot that is reasonably priced to scatter through the pages like a long, Paisley shirtwaister dress for hostesses that is such a change from the loose caftans and good value at £19.95, or like little waistcoats for desks at home or in the office and other stationery items. Very good ideas for the young is the classic case which doubles as brief case for school books or first job needs and as a cassette holder when the fitted, compartmentalized innards go in (£5.50). A very smart cassette bedcase at £12.95 or £15.25 and there is an executive

slipping rope in a leather case, marked with the description of the contents, for £3.75.

Asprey attracts the rich to silver-plated apertures at £43 or to fine Russian icons at £2,600 or to unique furniture. Miniature salt shaker and pepper-grinder set are encased in green, red or yellow and should ensure that your buffet or cocktails are seasoned to your personal taste as they fit in pocket or handbag (£13.50 plus £1 postage). Silver dressing table set in the fancy Bird and Scroll design is £485 and is something that is quite a rarity these days. Jewelry comes in soft, richly-colored shades in £29 and there are some lovely watches and carriage clocks as well as some lovely old jewelry. So take your thousands to 165/169 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 6767) or to 153 Finchbury Street, London EC2, or to Geneva. Or send for the cata-

logue and buy from anywhere.

The President's Selection is smallish, in a thin but clear and well-presented little booklet. It has the calculator-pen at £36, the amusing but very sensible Hidesafe at £95 (this is a safe, disguised as a coatbag, which lets out a raucous alarm when tampered with). Portable telephone in a box is £127 and a cassette recorder combined with a calculator is £20. The President's address is 151 Meadowfield Road, Langley, Slough, Berks.

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Heal's 13p

